THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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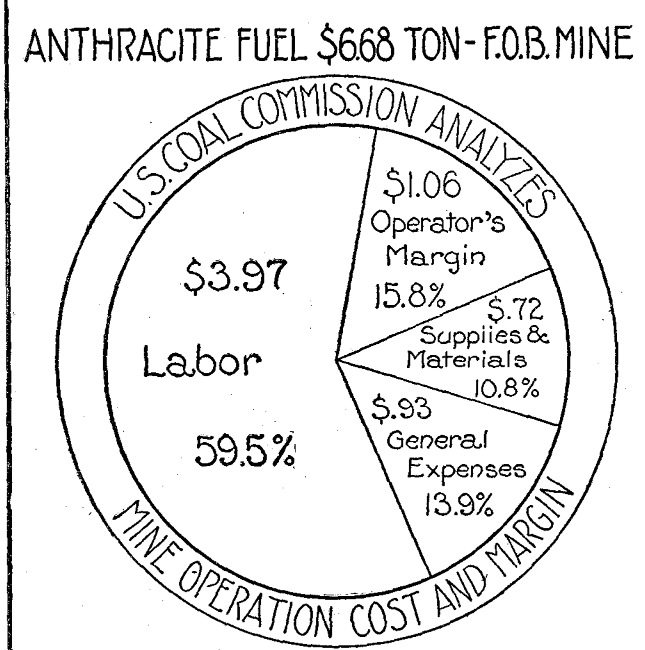
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE HARD PART OF THE HARD COAL SETTLEMENT

THE SUBDUED TONE of the public's rejoicing over the settlement of the anthracite strike recalls the case of the hold-up victim who congratulated himself on the fact that the bandits, while taking his wallet, left him his watch. "Now watch the price of coal" recurs like a cynical refrain in the editorial comment. "The dear old public has graciously been allowed the privilege of keeping warm this winter at the expense of paying both miners and operators a nice little raise in income," remarks the Rochester *Herald*, published in a State which leads all others in its consumption of anthracite. In Brooklyn, *The Eagle* sums up the situation as follows: "The miners are to get a substantial increase in wages and a shorter day; the operators are to continue piling up profits; Governor Pinchot is being hailed as the hero of the hour for his services in ending the strike; the White House is jubilant—in fact, every one is happy except the consumers, who will pay for the victory!" The 10 per cent. wage increase granted to the miners, it is estimated, will add about $32,500,000 to the cost of mining the anthracite. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, "this added expense must come from somewhere, and in the annals of strikes there is nothing justifying the hope that operators, railways and distributors will absorb it." This paper, in a State which has a virtual monopoly of anthracite production and which is outranked only by New York as an anthracite consumer, predicts that "by all the laws of probability and averages, hard coal will advance a dollar a ton; possibly more." "Operators, as a matter of fact, have never lost a strike, not even when the miners won, and it becomes apparent they have not the slightest intention of permitting the recent disagreement to cost [illegible] borne by [illegible] the Marion *Star*. Moreover, as the hard coal must be sold, the increase in price "will [illegible] the steam sizes of [illegible] soft coal." Yet even before this wage increase, the [illegible] minds us, the cost of anthracite was 100 pe[illegible] before the war, while food is only 45 per cent. more expensive than it was in January, 1914. "With these facts in mind," it remarks, "it is reasonable for the public to demand a decrease, instead of countenancing an increase, in the cost of coal." Another editor, noting the Coal Commission's estimate of $3.97 as the labor cost of mining a ton of anthracite, asks why a 10 per cent. wage increase is going to add a dollar a ton to the price, instead of only 39 cents.



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HOW THE PRICE OF ANTHRACITE IS DIVIDED

This chart, based on statistics supplied by the U. S. Coal Commission, analyzes the wholesale price of a ton of hard coal at the mine mouth, before the 10 per cent. wage increase was granted the miners by the Pinchot settlement. The Commission's figures show that by the time this ton of coal had reached the consumer in Washington, D. C., its price had been increased to $15.39. Of this increase, $3.28 was due to freight charges, and $5.43 to wholesale and retail dealers. Bituminous coal, we are told, costs from $1.20 to $2.80 a ton at the mine mouth.

The four points on which Governor Pinchot persuaded the operators and miners to agree, after the strike of 155,000 anthracite miners had been in effect about a week, are thus summarized in a dispatch to the New York *Herald:*

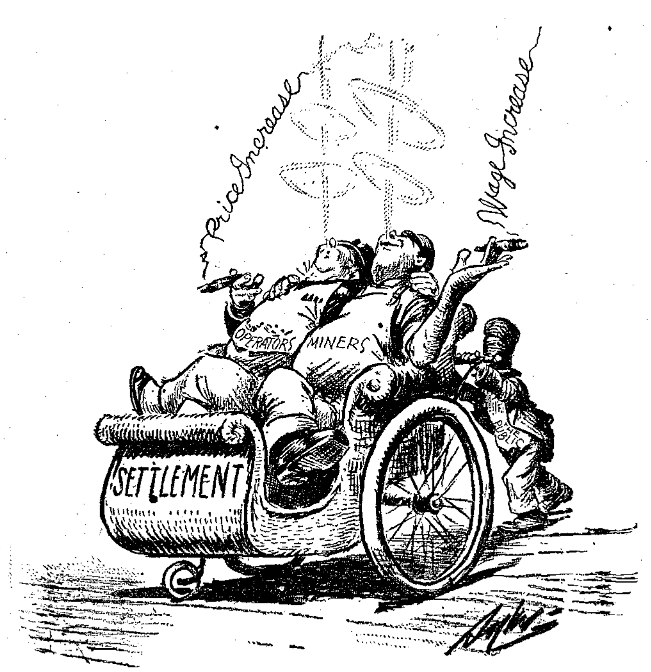
> "1. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times or in certain occupations, the overtime to be paid at the eight-hour rate.
>
> "2. A uniform increase of 10 per cent. for all employees. This increase to take effect September 1.
>
> "3. Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.
>
> "4. Complete recognition of the principles of collective bargaining."

One of the most attractive features of this settlement would seem to be the fact that it will run for two years, or well beyond the next Presidential election, remarks the New York *Times*. Moreover, says this paper:

> "There are already comments to the effect that a great bituminous strike is staged for next year after the existing agreement expires in April, and that it would not fall in with the plans of the United Mine Workers to have a hard-coal strike at the same time. While the hard-coal miners are idle, the workers in the bituminous field must be depended upon to pile up the needed funds for strike benefits."

Equally pessimistic is the New York *World* (Dem.), which remarks that "in effect the public has bought off the parties to the quarrel." To quote further:

> "The operators are dissatisfied. The miners are dissatisfied. The operators intend to force the arbitration issue and obtain



"ALL'S WELL!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

a revision of wages downward before the expiration of the contract which has just been accepted. The miners believe they could have got the 20-per-cent. wage increase originally demanded if they had held out. Next time they intend to hold out. The two-year wage-scale-contract is a maximum and not a minimum affair. At most it will run two years. When it expires more trouble is inevitable. If the pressure gets too high, there will be trouble before then.

"When the next break comes it will be settled, unless the outlook changes materially, exactly as a majority of strikes in the mines have been settled in the past, by a compromise which raises wages and prices together. So far no cure has been found for a coal strike except a general assessment of consumers to meet new demands."

But the bright side of the situation compels attention also, as many commentators remind us. To begin with, the Pinchot settlement makes the country secure against a coal famine this winter. President Coolidge has sent a message to the Pennsylvania Governor congratulating him on his breaking of the deadlock; and Mr. Pinchot confesses himself "pleased clean down to my toes" with the outcome. As one correspondent puts it: "If Pinchot had not forced the settlement the $32,000,000 estimated cost of his award would have been only a fraction of the cost the public would have paid for premiumized hard coal, for soft coal diverted to household use by people whose experience and furnace equipment were not such as to enable them to use it efficiently, and by soft-coal users who would have found their market forced up by the new demand from the hard-coal using territory." "One dollar more a ton for coal is better than no coal at all," remarks the Jersey City *Journal*, which reminds us that during last year's strike "shivering families paid as high as $20 a ton for warmth."

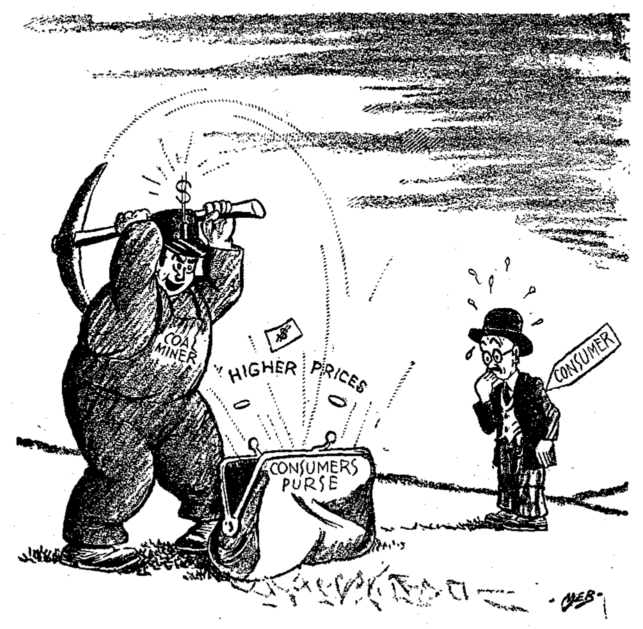
The Pinchot settlement, has also its political aspects. Thus in a Harrisburg dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), John W. Owens reports that—

"The successful outcome of Governor Pinchot's intervention in the hard-coal strike is accepted by miners, operators and politicians as having made him a very distinct and vital national figure. He is still a long way from the Republican nomination for President, but no one doubts now that he will be in the minds of the people and the politicians when the nomination is made early next summer, particularly if a serious revolt develops against President Coolidge.

"Mr. Pinchot has done the thing that politicians believe makes strong candidates before the people—he has shown the nerve to tackle an apparently insoluble problem that all other responsible public men were scared helpless about, and he has made good on his nerve."

"Credit for the 'peace,'" agrees the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "goes to Governor Pinchot, to whom President Coolidge delegated the peace-making task after the Coal Commission and other government representatives had failed to bring the disputants to agreement." But as the Republican Jersey City *Journal* remarks, "whether Pinchot's present popularity will be able to bloom on during the next five months depends, in a large measure, on what happens to the price of coal." Other political results of the strike settlement are described as follows by William Hard in a Washington dispatch to the (Rep.) Cleveland *News Leader*:

"The myth of Calvin Coolidge as a 'union buster' is itself 'busted.' The United Mine Workers, having scored an advance on the anthracite operators this fall, will probably not get attacked and smashed by the bituminous operators next spring. A short strike now may have prevented a long strike then.



DIGGING RESUMED

—Meb in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The Coolidge Administration is definitely revealed as not having, and as not intending to have, any union-busting policy. Some gentlemen in club corners are already grumbling. The White House is not only producing no actions against unions, but no words against them. The customary White House denunciations of strikers are lacking. Gentlemen who said Mr. Coolidge would eat a dragon a day are disappointed. Gentlemen who said that Mr. Coolidge would not set out to tear down going institutions—whether of capital or of labor—are elated.

"The Republican party will be free to try to get its normal share of the labor vote next year. Governor Pinchot will get the credit for settling the strike—and other men to whom the President will confide other troubles will get the credit for settling those troubles. And the President will get the credit for the ensuing general tranquillity.

"The next immediate remaining problem is to decide who will be commissioned by the White House to bring down the general cost, not simply of coal distribution but of all non-agricultural industrial commodities and activities. The anthracite coal settlement is seen as making the question of the poor farmer all the worsed. While the poor farmer, it is noted, will now see a large class of the anthracite coal d also of employees—getting higher wa Pinchot lifting the miner up so own agricultural price-level is st mighty politically soon."

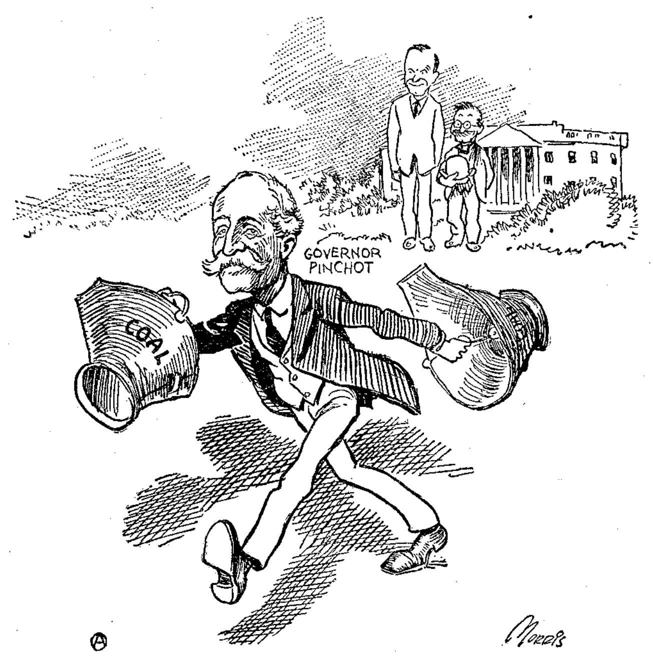
"The [illegible] settlement is thoug[illegible] -me- body m[illegible]

The strike agreement, as many editors remind us, averts a crisis for two years, but does not settle the anthracite question. The result, as the Springfield *Republican* sees it, is "nothing but an armed truce." What the public is getting ready to demand, we are assured, is a permanent settlement. As the Buffalo *Express* remarks, "in twenty-four months Congress will have time to enact legislation which will forever prevent, in the interest of the public, a suspension of mining because the employers and the workers can not agree as to conditions and wages." "The nation," it adds, "needs laws which will go as far in preventing strikes of miners as the laws in existence go in preventing strikes of railroad employees." "As soon as the American public gets it drilled into its head that a strike in the coal industry is a strike of the coal industry against the public, the public will take a considerably more intimate interest in the business of digging coal," remarks the Marion *Star*. And in the New York *Evening World* we are told that—

"The country is at last awake to the truth that the whole coal industry, anthracite and bituminous, is so organized at present that its internal disturbances, its disputes, its wage increases, its profit-takings, form a mass that year after year piles hugger-mugger, without reason or restraint, upon the consumer's patience and pocketbook.

"Royalties to owners of coal-lands increasing with coal prices and then made a pretext for further boosting those prices; operators and miners equally regardless of the burdens they pass on to the public; wholesalers and middlemen sitting astride the coal traffic and taking multiple tolls for no real service rendered—all these costly customs and traditions of the coal industry will cling to it until a great overhauling loosens their hold.

"The overhauling has got to come if the consumer is to have lasting relief."



THE GO-GETTER

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Full publicity is the remedy proposed by F. R. Low in *Power* (New York):

"If the actual cost of putting a ton of coal on the track at the mine, the profit made upon it, the wages paid to the miner per year (not per hour or per day), the cost and kind of his living, what it costs the railroads to haul the coal and what they get out of it, what margins are imposed by middlemen and retailers, and how many of them are essential to the distributing system could be flashed upon the screen and become a part of the consciousness of the man-upon-the-street, the coal problem would fade away before an enlightened public conviction as the mists of the morning fade before the rising sun."

President Coolidge, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "is determined the public shall not be bled by unscrupulous coal-dealers as a result of the terms of the settlement"; and Governor Pinchot has sent letters to the Governors of all anthracite-consuming States suggesting an investigation of methods "to prevent gouging of coal consumers." In another letter to the President, Governor Pinchot proposes that the Interstate Commerce Commission investigate coal transportation rates with a view to reducing them, and announces his own intention of asking the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission to go into freight rates in this State. He said that the 10 per cent. wage increase to the miners would add 60 cents a ton to the cost of domestic sizes of anthracite at the mines; and he asserted that many of the operators "could absorb this increase and still make abundant profits." In fairness, he said, the increase should never reach the consumer. He also exprest the opinion that profits of wholesalers, brokers, jobbers and retailers "are mainly local matters and must be dealt with as such." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in the Governor's own State has this to say:

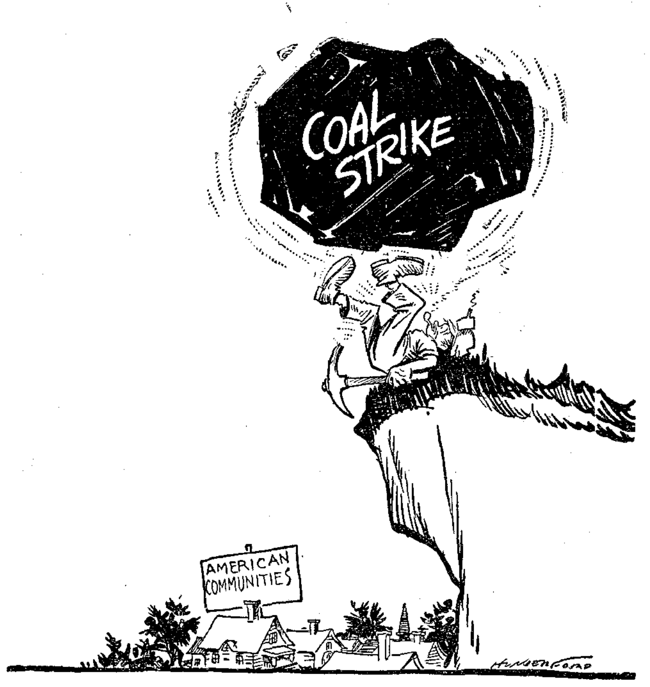
"Everything that was wrong with the anthracite industry still is wrong. Its exorbitant profits are untouched. Its high wages are to be made higher yet. The jumbled distributions, its entangling alliances, its inflated prices and its threat to public well-being still exist. There has been no softening of its arrogance and no bending of its stiffened necks. Instead of cauterizing the raw sores of the industry, we have slapped a sticking-plaster on them and turned our backs."

But even more pessimistic is the diagnosis of the situation by another Pennsylvania paper, the Philadelphia *North American:*

"The future holds only two alternatives—Federal or State ownership and operation, or destruction of the anthracite industry. It is self-evident that any substantial increase in the price of hard coal will drive the public to the use of substitute fuels.

"Meanwhile, those who think government ownership and operation would reduce prices are deluded. In the very nature of things, the price of anthracite will never be materially lower than it is now.

"We are aware that we have given a gloomy picture of the situation. But we believe it to be accurate, and are sure there is nothing to be gained by ignoring plain facts."

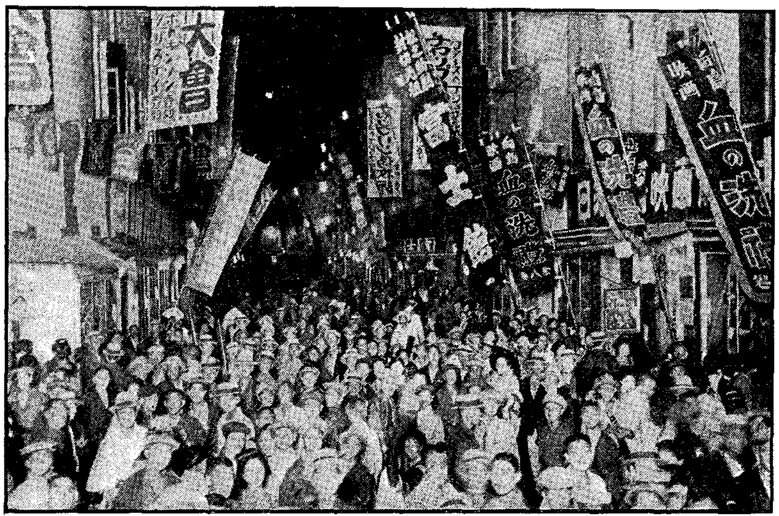


THE ANNUAL JUGGLING EXHIBITION

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

GOOD AND EVIL FROM THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE the still small voices make themselves heard. There are voices, of editors and newspaper writers, expressing confident hope of the rising of finer, safer cities on the ruins of Yokohama and Tokyo; voices declaring faith in Japan's ability to triumph over disaster, with head bloody but unbowed; and voices of charity backed up by the outpouring of more than five millions of American dollars for the relief of the stricken children of Nippon. For, as the stories slowly trickle through to tell us exactly what occurred during those hours of confusion and destruction on the further shore of the Pacific, we find editors, public officials and business men, here and in Japan, trying to estimate the effects of the terrible catastrophe upon Japan and the rest of the world, and to balance against the obvious evils the less obvious good that may follow. For there is good, we are told, in the shape of a closer fellowship between America and Japan, of a diminution of militarism in the Island Kingdom, of the beginning of material improvements in Japanese cities that might otherwise have been delayed for generations, of the stimulation of currents of trade in many nations.



Wide World Photograph

WHERE THE BLOW FELL HEAVIEST

A street in Asakusa Park, Tokyo's Coney Island, in the city's most densely populated ward, where moviegoers, pleasure-seekers and pleasure-sellers died like ants in a crusht ant-hill. Seven hundred were killed by the falling of the twelve-story observation tower. Hundreds more were victims of falling-roof tiles, or were caught in the flames that swept like a flash through the flimsy buildings.

The evils are sufficiently obvious, altho even a fortnight after the earthquake definite figures were still out of the question. One compilation from Japanese Government sources, coming from Osaka, sets the total casualties in dead, injured and missing at 1,356,749, with 150,000 dead in Tokyo alone. According to the same estimate, 315,824 houses were destroyed. Information received by *The Japanese Times* of New York estimates the total property damage at about $1,200,000,000. A joint survey made by Secretary Hoover and the Red Cross estimates the dead at between 200,000 and 300,000, with 1,500,000 people homeless in Yokohama and Tokyo, and a million more homeless outside. Howard P. Moore, an insurance authority who has studied the Far East, has prepared a statement for the press in which he puts the property loss in Tokyo and Yokohama at something over $800,000,000. But in partial compensation for these great losses, certain facts are noted by Mr. Moore:

> "The credit of Japan is exceptional. The finances of the Empire have been handled with wonderful discretion. The World War left the Empire richer rather than poorer. Wealth was added in forms permitting increased industry and production. Money was not wasted or spent. The wealth of Japan is estimated by one authority at $23,500,000,000. A later authority gives the national wealth of Japan at $43,000,000,000. Obviously in any case, the absorption of an economic loss of $1,000,000,000 or less will not take an indomitable people long. Great as the loss of life is supposed to be, it is infinitesimal when compared with the total population of the Empire, nearly 60,000,000 in Japan proper, 18,000,000 in Korea, 4,000,000 in Formosa—a total of nearly 80,000,000 people, who are among the most industrial and productive of any in the world."

Even supposing the total loss reaches the maximum guess of $5,000,000,000, Japan ought to recover in ten or twelve years predicts George W. Hinman in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *American*. In the first place, he argues, even if Japan took the whole loss of $5,000,000,000 as a national debt, "she would still have the smallest national burden of all the great Powers." We are reminded that:

> "The losses of the Great War left Japan almost untouched. The gross cost of the war was for her less than half a billion. For the United States, Great Britain, and France, it was nearly $50,000,000,000 each. If she had paid in proportion to her wealth as did Great Britain, she would have expended, instead of $481,000,000, hardly less than $12,000,000,000.
>
> "What do these figures indicate? That even now, if she suffers $5,000,000,000 loss by her earthquake, she still is infinitely better off financially than either England or France. In other words Japan is scourged less cruelly by the great earthquake than the most fortunate nations of Europe were scourged by the Great War. Her prospect of recovery is therefore far brighter than theirs.
>
> "But how long will such a recovery require?
>
> "All capital in a country—that is, industrial capital, business capital, world-producing capital—is supposed to be renewed every twelve years. How much that period can be shortened, under the present pressure of necessity and with the financial facilities of the world at her command, it remains for Japan to show. Certainly Japanese enterprise will not be lacking. Surely ten or twelve years from this date will find her at least as prosperous as ever. Meantime, she will be rebuilding, calling for construction materials, and the world business will get the growing benefit of her recovery."

The virtual annihilation of Yokohama and the destruction in Tokyo and in nearby cities and villages does not mean that all the centers of Japanese business and industry have been wiped out. For as Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to England, points out in a London *Sunday Times* interview, quoted in the New York *Times:*

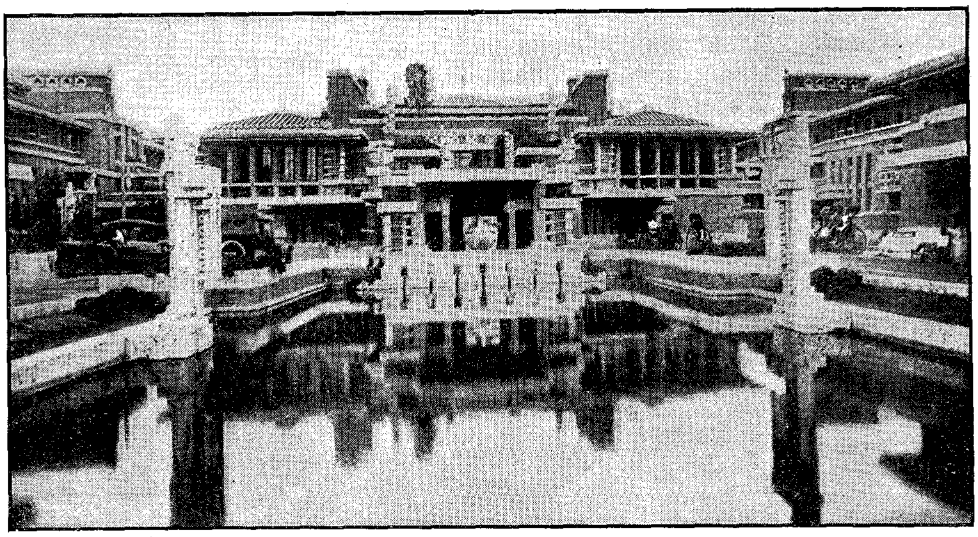
> "The devastated districts are in reality in a somewhat limited portion of the country. Tokyo is the political and financial center, and Yokohama a most important port, but the former is rather a center of consumption than of production, and the latter is chiefly concerned with trade to America, general shipping business being concentrated at Kobe.
>
> "Yokohama is the principal port of export of raw silk, and doubtless great damage has been done to stocks there, but the fields producing the raw silk remain undamaged.
>
> "As an asset for restoration of the national strength, we can not be too thankful that Osaka, the real center of Japanese industry and business; Nagoya, a commercial and industrial center of growing importance; the great port of Kobe and the mining districts of Kyushu, all remain intact."

A Japanese, long resident in this country, Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke, concludes at the end of a New York *World* article on the earthquake that this cataclysm is really "not a cataclysm at all." Rather—

> "It's a price Japan has paid. And for two things:

"First of all, for a new, thorough-going friendly understanding with her neighbor Powers, more especially with the United States. For, after this destruction of the capital city, of the greatest seaport in the Empire, and of the naval base at Yokosuka, the oldest as well as the mightiest base the Japanese Navy has, no American jingo can accuse her of sitting up nights to hatch up a suicidal war with the United States—not for twenty-five years to come, anyway.

"And, secondly, for the new capital city and its seaport that are to rise out of the ashes of the old. Tokyo is to be born again. If one is reasonable and thinks it over, it is plain that nothing short of this tremendous destruction could have been enough for the birth pains of a wonder city to rise out of the ashes."



Wide World photograph

AN EARTHQUAKE-PROOF REFUGE IN STRICKEN TOKYO

The new Imperial hotel, finished this year, built of fire-proof materials, and with the idea of withstanding earthquakes, after the plans of a Chicago architect. It vindicated the judgment of its builders, and after the earthquake became a haven of refuge for foreigners and a headquarters for homeless diplomats.

Neither of the points made by this Japanese writer have escaped newspaper notice. To take his first thought first. While the actual loss to Japan's Navy may not be determined for some time, altho the great naval base at Yokosuka is apparently destroyed, Japan's naval position is bound to be affected. For, writes Frederick William Wile in the Washington *Star*, "with the gigantic expenditure now become necessary for rebuilding devastated regions, it is impossible for Japan to bear the cost of resuming a costly naval program." And, we read, "a variety of contingencies is conjured up by such a prospect":

"The United States might find it unnecessary to spend all of the $110,000,000 which the general Navy Board recently recommended for new defenses in the Pacific. Great Britain, in the presence of a Japan materially weakened at sea, might pause in its program to make Singapore the Gibraltar of the Far East. Even the Dutch East Indies, on which the Netherlands Government is about to spend enormous sums for fortifications, in addition to new war craft, might no longer be considered subject to a 'Japanese danger.'"

While Japan will undoubtedly continue to dominate the Far East, "the attention of the Japanese Government will be fully occupied for years by domestic problems," writes Charles A. Merrill in the Boston *Globe*. Besides the closer commercial and financial relations with the United States bound to follow Japan's reconstruction orders in American markets, friendship between the two countries is likely to be strengthened, because:

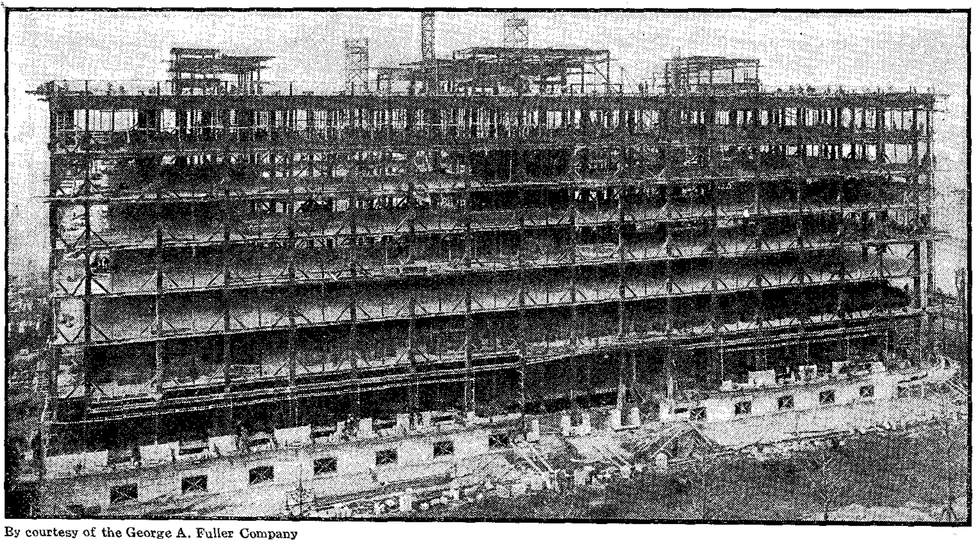
"It will be a time when Japan will need and appreciate our friendship, and when enlightened self-interest will dictate that she follow the counsels of her liberals, who see in international cooperation the best security for Nippon, and avoid the policies of her Junkers and militarist class, who since the birth of the modern State have sought to rule Japan as an invisible Government behind the throne.

"Indeed, now, if ever, it would seem, must the militarists keep in the background."

And then, as F. Cunliffe-Owen writes in the New York *Times*, Japan will never forget American sympathy and help in this her hour of need. Anti-American prejudices have been cropping up during the last ten or fifteen years among the people who once considered the United States as their favorite among nations, but—

"The splendid manifestations of friendship, of whole-hearted sympathy and of real brotherhood which the entire American nation has displayed from the very moment that it learned of the disasters which had overwhelmed the Island Empire, will have the effect of obliterating all the prejudices that have cropped up among them against the United States during the last ten or fifteen years, and which persisted throughout the Great War.

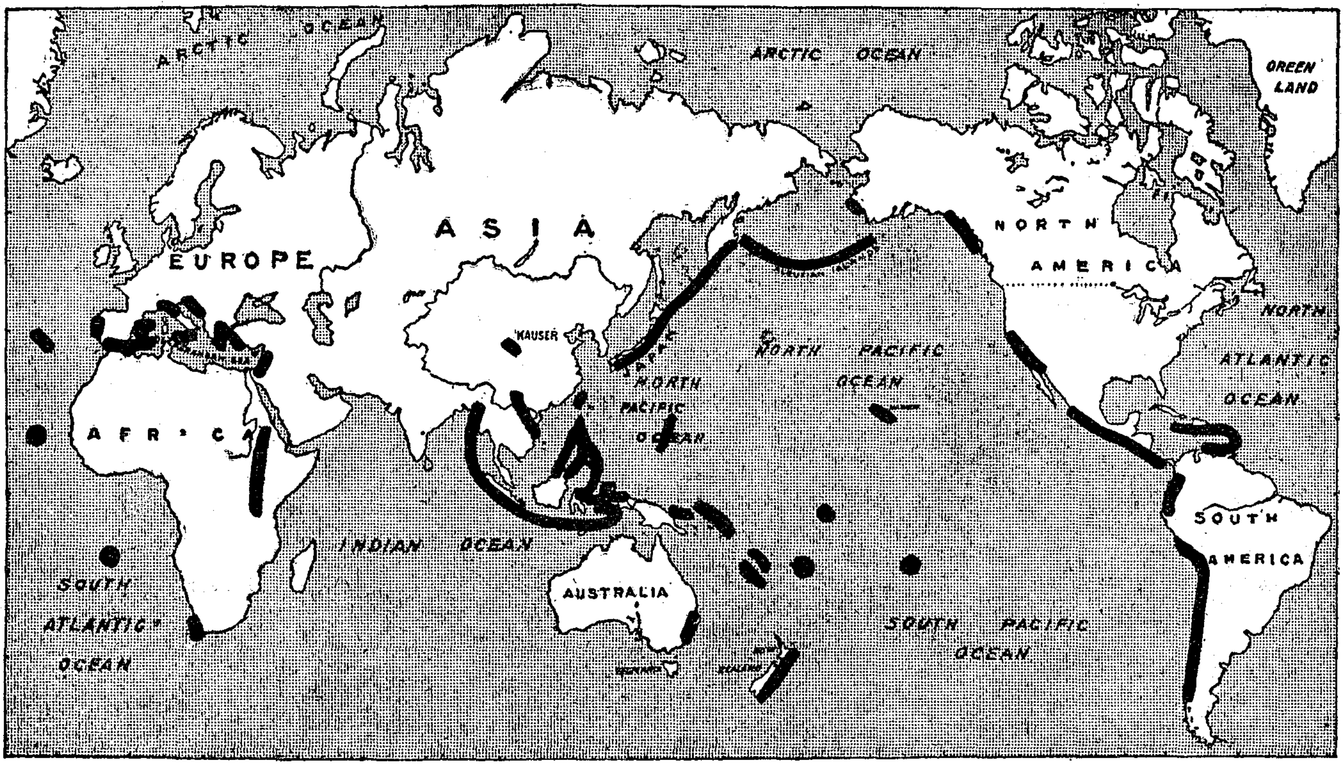
"The Japanese have, until now, complained that because the Californians did not wish to see their entire State monopolized by Japanese industrial and commercial enterprise and wholly peopled by Japanese immigrants, America resented the idea of the admission of Japan to the brotherhood of Western nations. This cataclysm in the Far Orient has shown that popular sentiment in



By courtesy of the George A. Fuller Company

HOW AMERICANS BUILD EARTHQUAKE-PROOF STEEL BUILDINGS IN JAPAN

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha building in Tokyo, as it appeared when under construction last year. Attention should be called to the extra heavy girders, the diagonal and horizontal braces and the enormous number of rivets. No less important, tho unseen, are the long pine piles used under the concrete foundation footings, to carry the weight of the building down through the soft alluvial soil to hardpan. The New York office of the steamship company owning the building has been informed that it escaped the fire, and is intact.



WHERE EARTHQUAKES MAY OCCUR

The heavy lines on this map, prepared by the United States Geological Survey, indicate the regions of the earth most subject to quakes. The most important earthquake zones are the East Indies, the Mediterranean and the Pacific basin. It should be noted that Japan is in an especially perilous position because its mountainous eastern shores are perched above the Tuscarora Deep, where the ocean bottom is five miles below the surface.

Japan has been mistaken in this assumption, since it has served to call for the most eloquent manifestations of the fact that the feeling of brotherhood does exist in this country for Japan, in a way never to be forgotten in the Island Empire."

Better Japanese relations with the other nations of the world, Adachi Kinnosuke predicted in the New York *World*, and also a more splendid city rising from the ruins of the capital and its seaport, Yokohama. The New York *Journal of Commerce* admits the gain in the destruction of old buildings: "the advantage of greater utility which is derived from fresh new buildings developed on a modern plan often makes it seem that the continuance with the old structures would have been a sacrifice of energy and convenience not warranted by the facts." Even before the earthquake the Japanese had been planning a greater Tokyo, and now Professor Charles A. Beard, an authority upon municipal affairs, has been called to Japan to assist the Minister of Home Affairs in a thoroughgoing reconstruction of the capital. As the Boston *Herald* observes:

> "The cities now overthrown will be rebuilded according to Western plans. The steel frame will be adopted as the standard. The old beauty of Japan must go, the aspect which has made it so attractive to tourists will disappear, but human life will be more secure."

It so chanced that the issue of *Scribner's Magazine*, which came out on the day of the Japanese earthquake, contained an article written some months before by W. A. Starrett, who was in Japan in 1919 as vice-president of the contracting company which has since erected the largest new steel buildings in Tokyo. Much of what Mr. Starrett has to say about "New Construction in an Ancient Empire" is now doubly significant. He explains to us that Tokyo is not only in an earthquake zone, but stands on an alluvial plain, "a soft muddy bottom with an evil reputation for allowing buildings to settle." On the superiority of our type of buildings in an earthquake-imperilled land, Mr. Starrett comments:

> "Modern structures of almost any type, built throughout Japan, prove that the native construction has been its own worst enemy, and that the earthquake disturbances, however undesirable, have been largely aided and abetted by the native construction methods, from which relief has been obtained by the adoption of things Occidental in building.
>
> "This is not to say that the earthquakes are not a menace, nor that modern construction solves the problem, for, in fact, there is no solution. But the light skeleton structure so familiar to Americans is undoubtedly far superior to anything heretofore attempted in Japan. Every element that an earthquake of moderate severity has been known to produce can be met through the standard formulæ of strains and wind-bracing, now the common knowledge of the American engineer. The menace of earthquakes of great severity will probably always hang over the heads of the Japanese people like the sword of Damocles; but in our skeleton steel and modern reinforced concrete, America has contributed to Japan a large measure of relief from this scourge."

Since most of the materials for the steel buildings recently built in Tokyo came from America, it is apparent enough to the financial editor of the New York *Morning Telegraph* that profits will come to the United States from Japan's disaster, since "in the process of rebuilding Japanese cities certain lines of enterprise in the United States are quite sure to be favorably affected." "Japan has for years been buying large quantities of iron, steel, copper and lumber in this country, and the demands for these products will be increased for the next year and for several years to come." A number of financial writers agree that business in the United States is likely to be stimulated, particularly the steel industry. While this is true, the Springfield *Republican* adds that "our gain in certain branches of exports will doubtless be offset by the decline in other branches due to the Japanese nation's loss of purchasing power and the need of economy in a period of unsettlement and recovery." For instance, "the temporary check in the importation of raw silk due to the destruction of railroads and harbors is expected to force curtailment of silk goods manufacture in this country."

The trade of the world in general, we read in the New York *Evening Post*, will probably be not seriously affected, the hampering of commerce in such commodities of silk being balanced by the stimulation of trade in building materials and machinery.

THE HUGHES PATH TO PEACE

THE TWO OUTSTANDING CAUSES of modern war, according to Secretary of State Hughes, are competitive armaments and economic rivalry. And while this in itself may not be new, Mr. Hughes, in a recent address before the Canadian Bar Association, went on to predict that the economic rivalries of nations, like armaments, will be kept within reasonable limits by fair international agreements "at no distant day." Armaments were dealt with at the Washington Conference, and Mr. Hughes, who shares with our late President the credit for bringing the Conference to a successful conclusion, now proposes, as a means of fostering friendly relations between the United States and Canada, "a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens, who" would serve as a joint commission to examine and report upon all questions at issue between the two nations.

"Mr. Hughes did not mention the League of Nations in his Montreal speech," remarks the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "but it is easy to read between the lines of his address some doubts of its efficacy in a crisis." Some of the lines of the Montreal effort in behalf of world peace follow:

> "The pathway of peace is the longest and most beset with obstacles the human race has to tread; the goal may be distant, but we must press on.
>
> "There is no path to peace except as the will of peoples may open it. The way to peace is through agreement, not through force. The question then is not of any ambitious general scheme to prevent war, but simply of the constant effort, which is the highest task of statesmanship in relation to every possible cause of strife, to diminish among peoples the disposition to resort to force and to find a just and reasonable basis for accord.
>
> "If war is outlawed, other means of redress of injuries must be provided. Moreover, few, if any, intend to outlaw self-defense, a right still accorded to individuals under all systems of law. To meet this difficulty, the usual formula is limited to wars of aggression. But justification for war, as recently demonstrated, is ready at hand for those who desire to make war, and there is rarely a case of admitted aggression, or where on each side the cause is not believed to be just by the peoples who support the war.
>
> "There is a further difficulty that lies deeper. There is no lawgiver for independent States. There is no legislature to impose its will by majority vote, no executive to give effect, even to accepted rules. Great Powers agreeing among themselves may indeed hold small Powers in check. But who will hold great Powers in check when great Powers disagree?
>
> "We have recently seen the great naval Powers, obedient at last to the desire to end a ruinous competitive struggle in arms, voluntarily agree to reduce their fighting ships to agreed proportions.
>
> "I believe that we shall be able at no distant day to keep within reasonable limits some of our pressing economic rivalries by fair international agreements in which the self-interest of rivals will submit to mutual restrictions in the furtherance of friendly accord."

"It was not so intended, but this was the biggest boost for an association of nations we have heard of in a month of Sundays," observes the independent Cincinnati *Post.*

Canada and the United States, with the longest frontier in the world between them, and virtually the only one that is not defended, have shown to the world in more than a hundred years of friendly relations an example of the habit of peace which "the world would do well to follow," one Eastern editor remarks. But Mr. Hughes would go further. "It is my personal opinion," said the former Supreme Court Justice, that—

> "We should do much to foster our friendly relations and to remove sources of misunderstanding and possible irritations, if we were to have a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens acting as a commission, with equal representation of both the United States and Canada, to which automatically there would be referred, for examinations and report as to the facts questions arising as to the bearing of action by either Government upon the interests of the other."

"This commission not only would promote harmony and justice between Canada and the United States, but would be enlightening and morally influential as a world example," writes Edward Price Bell, dean of American correspondents in London, who is making a tour of Canada. Moreover, Mr. Bell declares, Canadian official and journalistic opinion cordially approves of the suggestion of the American Secretary of State.

Commending a tribunal similar to the International Joint Commission, which has served the United States and Canada since 1913, the Ottawa *Journal* says:

> "For more than three years Canada has been considering an ambassador to Washington. This post has not been filled, and there is reason for believing considerations of imperial diplomatic unity may prevent it from ever being fulfilled. Why should not such a body as Secretary Hughes proposes take the place of an ambassador?"

There is abundant precedent for such a commission, several American papers point out, and, declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "When considered in connection with the century of peace between the United States and Canada and with the recent success of Mr. Hughes in bringing about a friendly agreement between the United States and Mexico, no one can deny that the plan is workable."

"As long as people hold that might makes right, treaties will be mere scraps of paper," maintains the Washington *Post* (Ind.), while we are reminded by the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) that—

> "The Hague Peace Conference was expected to reform this state of mind, but devoted itself to revising the rules of war. The League of Nations professing the same purpose has no workable machinery and is continually shaken by bellicose elements in its membership. The vital reform to overcome this defect must proceed from within. It is not to be imposed from without, certainly not by an agency like the League of Nations wielding a bludgeon which when applied turns out to be nothing but a slapstick."

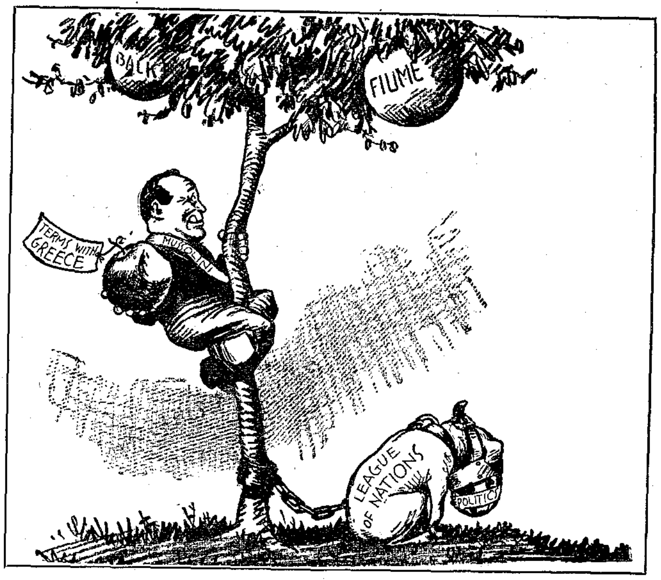
Two independent papers, the Cincinnati *Post* and the Detroit *Free Press,* together with two independent Republican dailies, the Chicago *Tribune* and Buffalo *Express,* agree with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) and the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) that the Hughes suggestion is a contribution toward a solution of the problem of world peace. "And it should be taken up by the next Congress," asserts *The Tribune.*

Two widely read Eastern papers, on the other hand, refuse to wax enthusiastic over the Secretary of State's Montreal speech. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* for instance, says Mr. Hughes "has overlooked the fact that the League and the World Court are as much instruments for handling particular controversies." Continues this paper:

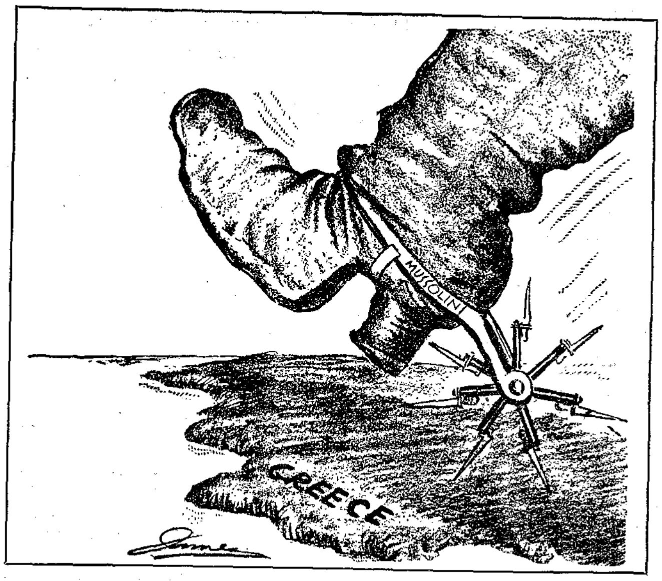
> "The League and the Court are both aimed at facilitating the consideration of difficult international problems in such a manner as to arrive at a settlement which the interested nations can accept as final, just as Great Britain and Japan and this country accepted the treaty for the limitation of armaments as final. These agencies may not in every case achieve the aims for which they strive, but they are not on that account to be dismissed as futile. They can hardly prove so ineffective in the long run as the policy of direct negotiation, which . . . has an extended record of failure to its discredit in this and in every other quarter of the globe."

The independent Newark *News* also takes the Secretary of State to task in these words:

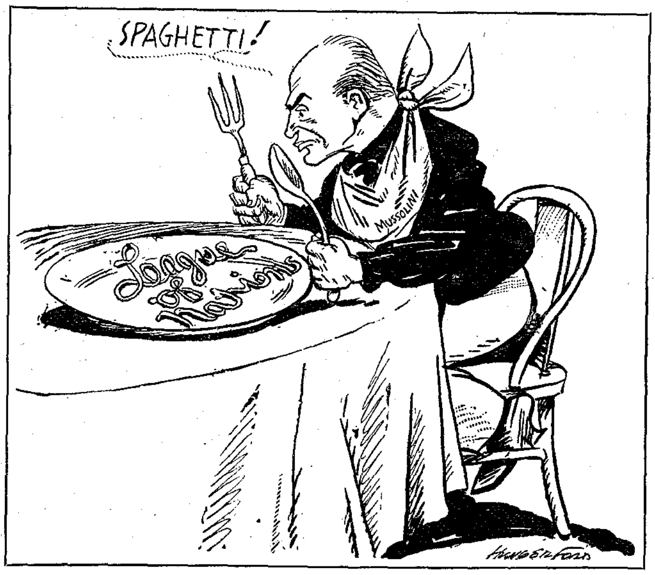
> "It was a peculiar speech in many ways. In one paragraph, for instance, Mr. Hughes offered a defense of Mr. Wilson's 'open covenants' which so many of Mr. Hughes' political associates used to delight to ridicule. In another he pointed out the difficulties due to the lack of that 'super-sovereignty' to which the Administration has been so frightfully averse.
>
> "After this admission there should be no more talk about the League of Nations as a 'super-State' imposing its will upon the independent nations and laying down the law to independent sovereignties. But why does Mr. Hughes lament the fact that this 'super-State' doesn't exist, when, if it existed, he would be hurling all his anathemas at it?"


BALK
FIUME
MUSSOLINI
TERMS WITH GREECE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
POLITICS

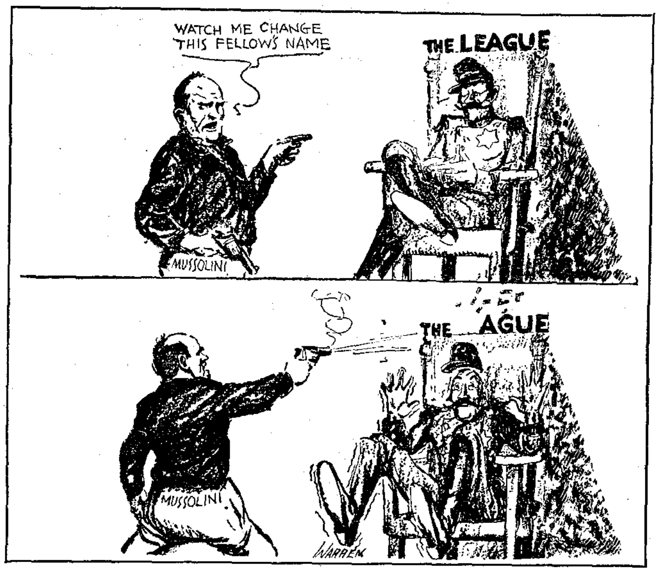
"WHY NOT?"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.


MUSSOLINI
GREECE

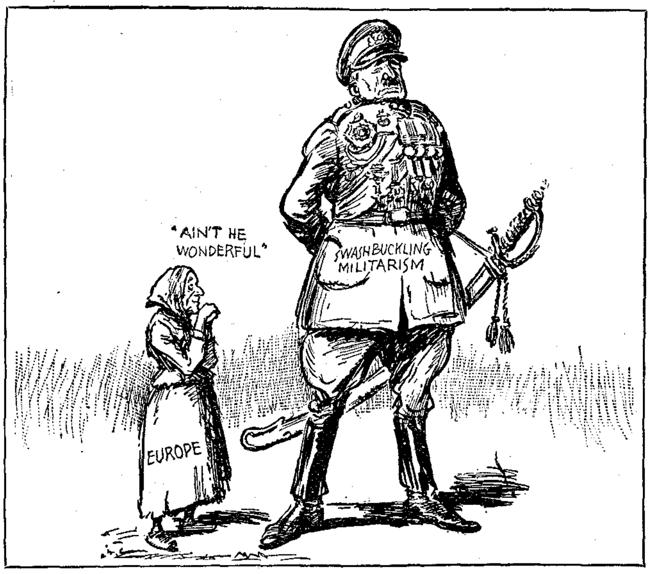
A NEW SPUR ON AN OLD BOOT
—James in the St. Louis *Star*.


SPAGHETTI!
MUSSOLINI
League of Nations

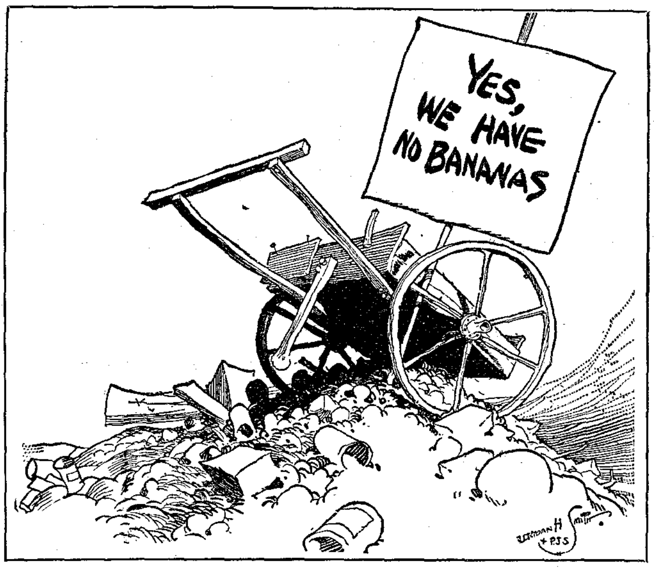
IT MAY CAUSE INDIGESTION, TOO
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.


WATCH ME CHANGE THIS FELLOW'S NAME
THE LEAGUE
MUSSOLINI
THE AGUE
MUSSOLINI

WHO SAYS THERE ISN'T ANYTHING IN A NAME?
—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.


"AIN'T HE WONDERFUL"
SWASHBUCKLING MILITARISM
EUROPE

THE SPIRIT THAT MAKES MUSSOLINI POSSIBLE
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

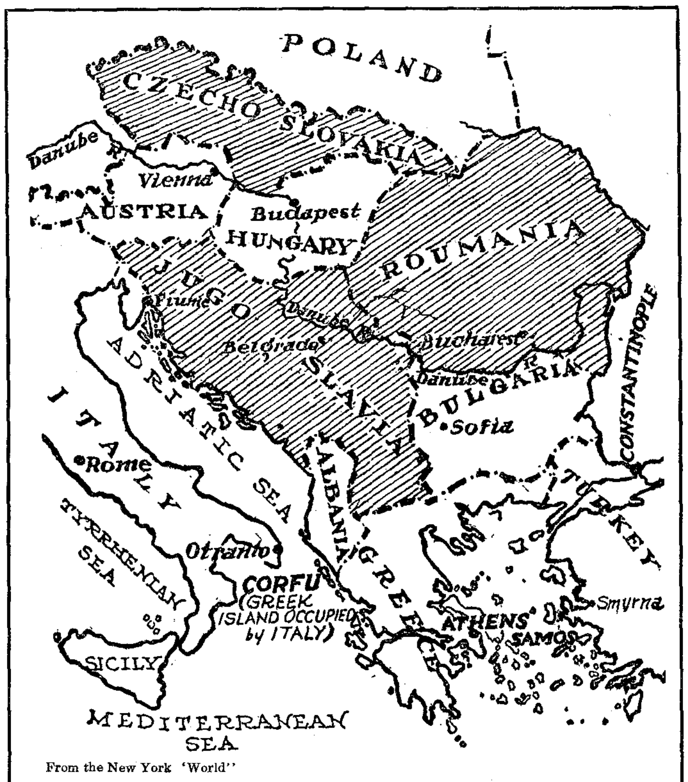

YES, WE HAVE NO BANANAS

IF THE GREEKS AND ITALIANS FIGHT
—Smith in the Jersey City *Journal*.

HOW MUSSOLINI'S RUMPUS STRIKES THE NEWSPAPER ARTISTS

ROME'S NEW CÆSAR

THERE IS ANOTHER CÆSAR ON THE TIBER, concludes the Philadelphia *Record*, as it reviews the ultimatums to Greece and Jugo-Slavia sent in the first two weeks of September by "Italy's hard-fisted, scowling Premier, Mussolini," as one foreign correspondent refers to the leader of the Fascisti. "To put it mildly, Mussolini is acting the part of a brute and a bully in both instances," declares the Houston *Chronicle*, "and it is unfortunate for Italy, and for the world, that such a character should be in control at this time. It seems that what the world gained through the elimination of the Hohenzollerns is likely to be lost through the advent of Mussolini." "Girded with broadsword and blunderbuss, this misplaced Medievalist has waded into the Mediterranean to claim it for himself, and incidentally for Italy," remarks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. "He has blindly fired at the objects nearest him, Greece and Jugo-Slavia, and the swishing of his sword whistles dangerously through the cloudy atmosphere of southeastern Europe."



From the New York "World"

WHERE MUSSOLINI IS RATTLING THE SABER

The shaded portion shows the Little Entente.

These are only a few of the uncomplimentary remarks which must make the Italian Premier's ears burn even at a distance. "He has overplayed the 'strong-man' part," thinks the Savannah *News*, and the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that "as an autocrat who has seized power in contempt of the law of his own country, Mussolini is not likely to have respect for law of any sort, or for the rights of other nations." In fact, several editors accuse him of bluffing. As the Detroit *Free Press* remarks:

> "The whole foundation of the Mussolini policy is an assumption of hopeless weakness in the opposition. It does not spring from a feeling that the Italian cause is righteous or even morally defendable. Even the Hohenzollerns were never more barefaced in promulgating the doctrine that might makes right. He is playing a bold game, a big game of bluff, staking everything on the failure of anybody to call his hand. If the League of Nations or Great Britain, or the Little Entente should happen to act contrary to his calculations, and should call a halt and make him draw in his horns or fight, he might find himself in a precarious position both at home and abroad."

Continuing its "Cæsar on the Tiber" editorial, the Philadelphia *Record* says of German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian emperors in general and the Fascist leader in particular:

> "When the three imperial houses of Hohenzollern, Hapsburg and Romanoff fell, it was thought that the race of Emperors had become extinct. The world seemed to be safe for democracy by having become safe from autocracy; but already a new Cæsar issues his decrees from the seven hills.
>
> "In the matter of Corfu, and in the case of Greece, which is even less potent than Serbia was nine years ago, Mussolini, who has attained the dictatorship of Italy by the force of his army of Black Shirts, and to whom the King is but a puppet, spoke in the exact spirit and almost in the exact words of William II and Count Berchtold, spokesman for Francis Joseph. With a very slight concession arranged by the Council of Ambassadors, the enormous terms he haughtily dictated have been accepted by an abject Greece, while the League of Nations deliberated whether to invite sudden death or to commit hari-kiri.
>
> "Silence having been restored in the Ionian Sea, the thunders of the dictator are now heard in the Adriatic. If Jugo-Slavia accepts Cæsar's terms in the matter of Fiume, well and good; there may be peace. But if it does not, Cæsar 'retains complete liberty of action,' which can only mean that he will annex it to his Italian domain."

"Considering the situation in the Balkans and the Adriatic, and remembering the neurasthenic impulses of Mussolini, there is danger in the policy which seems to have been established by the Government at Rome, that of taking what it wants," declares the New York *World*. As this paper points out:

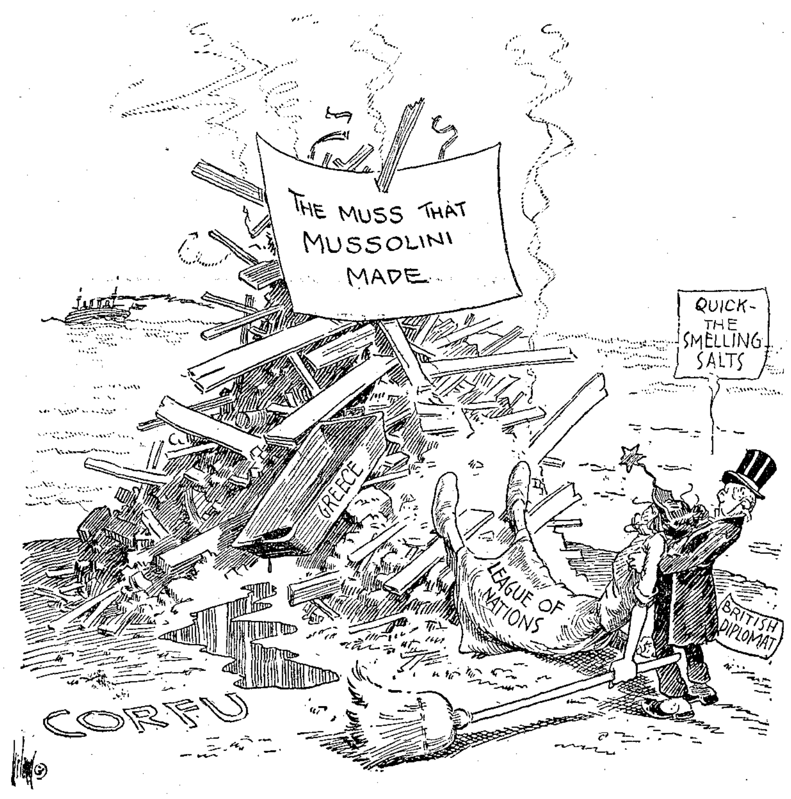
> "It is the method more than the matter of Mussolini's concerns that is disturbing the balance of European affairs. The massacre of the Italian Commissioners near Janina was an outrageous act; the responsibility on Greece was heavy; the sympathy of disinterested nations was with Italy. But in demanding reparations the Italian Premier sent an ultimatum which was brutal in tone, humiliating in content and unjustly limited as to the time of its satisfaction. To this defect of method Mussolini added the violence and murder of the bombardment and seizure of Corfu, and morally he lost his excellent case in the courts of world opinion.
>
> "As to Fiume, the anxieties of Italy are comprehensible. The city bears an Italian name and is populated largely by Italians. The only broad-gage railroad through the mountains to the eastern Adriatic coast has its terminus there. Croat dominion there would be naturally unsatisfactory to Italy, and the opening of the new Jugo-Slav port near by affords the Italian Government some reasonable excuse for asking for more than half-way powers at Fiume. But Mussolini's demand that the Jugo-Slav Commissioners accept his settlement in fifteen days or take the consequences was as harmful in tone as was the ultimatum to Greece. Nations, especially Balkan nations, do not enjoy being openly browbeaten.
>
> "The nervous Italian Premier, brooding amid the Napoleon books in his library, is making Italy a dangerous power to world security."

But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* believes that "Mussolini's conscience is clear," and that "he feels sure he is acting within the bounds of reason." And the New York *Herald* thinks "the blunt and patriotic Mussolini deserves some sympathy, in spite of the row he has started." For, says the Washington *Post:*

> "It is reasonable to suppose that a man possessing the ability and integrity displayed by Premier Mussolini in his regeneration of Italy will not ruin his work by resorting to perfidy and dishonor. He is entitled to the presumption of good faith. He announces that Corfu will be evacuated when Greece gives satisfaction. The world understands this to mean reasonable satisfaction, adequate to the needs of the situation. The good faith of the United States was doubted when it occupied Vera Cruz and sent General Pershing across the Mexican border at the head of American troops, but time proved America's good faith. So it will be, we trust, with Italy."

The small nations, however, who have a great deal at stake in the present controversies, are said by a Chicago *Tribune* foreign correspondent to "see in Italy's bullying tactics a menace to their own safety, should the principle be established that a great Power is free to ride roughshod over a small one, without interference from the League of Nations." At Belgrade, the New York *Times* correspondent reports, "the Fiume question appears to be fraught with more danger, and to be more difficult of settlement than the Italo-Greek crisis." As we are informed by this paper's Rome correspondent:

> "The Treaty of Rapallo gave the city and harbor of Fiume to the Free State of Fiume. Porto Barros and the strip of territory known as the delta are not mentioned in the treaty, and are claimed by Italy because they are natural adjuncts of Fiume.
>
> "Signor Mussolini proposes that the City of Fiume be assigned to Italy, in exchange for his waiving all his claims to the delta and Porto Barros. He proposes that Italy and Jugo-Slavia should pool their two harbors of Fiume and Porto Barros and run them jointly. By this arrangement Italy would gain the undisputed possession of Fiume and the administrative and political control of Fiume harbor. Jugo-Slavia would gain undisputed possession of the delta and administrative and political control of Porto Barros. Thus the advantages of the two States would be about equally divided."



HER FIRST JOB

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

With the Corfu and Fiume incidents before it, the League of Nations, in the first half of the month, "experienced its two most critical and strenuous weeks," according to one foreign observer. First, the Council of Ambassadors, "a remnant of the Peace Conference, accepted the unofficial suggestions of the League of Nations for the settlement of the Greco-Italian dispute." Greece is to deposit $2,500,000 as a guaranty for the payment of indemnity for the lives of the members of the Greco-Albanian Boundary Commission, and an international commission is to control the investigation of the murders, which were committed on Greek soil. At the same time Italy agrees to evacuate Corfu and adjacent islands when Greece has satisfied all of Mussolini's demands for reparations. "Both Italy and Greece view the settlement as individual victories," observes the Newark *News*, "the first because her Premier 'flaunted' the League of Nations, the second because her Premier triumphed over Italian high-handedness by appealing to the League."

Has the League of Nations overlooked an opportunity to add to its prestige in handling the Corfu matter? Has it shown itself to be impotent? "That the League evaded the issue is beyond dispute," maintains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which is listed as a friend of that body, and this opinion is shared by such papers as the New York *American*—which says the League "can not settle anything except its hotel bills"—the St. Paul *Dispatch*, Washington *Star*, Troy *Times*, Detroit *Free Press*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and New York *World*. *The World*, a particularly warm friend of the League, nevertheless speaks in pointed fashion when it tells us that—

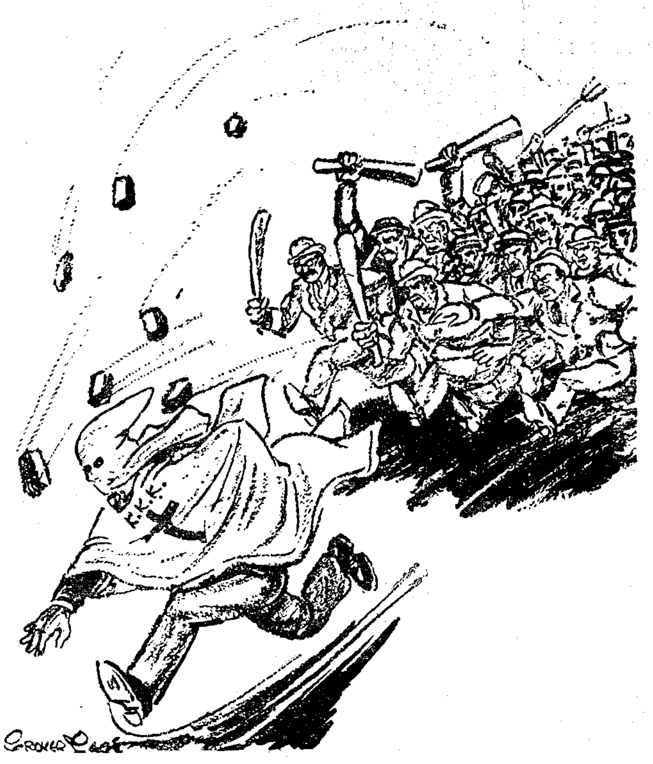
> "Corfu remains in Italian hands. There is as yet nothing on the record to show that the Council of Ambassadors could not have been as effective if the League were not in existence, and no official declaration as to the League's view of the ultimatum, seizure and defiance of Mussolini.
>
> "To that extent the League of Nations has left unanswered the question of its relation to the provocation and results of the Adriatic situation. No one knows just what the League Council did or on what grounds it acted when it referred the dispute temporarily to the Council of Ambassadors. There is need for light on many points: on the legality under the Treaty of Mussolini's claims that the League can not deal with acts growing out of injuries to the honor of a signatory nation; and on his point that the Greek Government as an unrecognized body had no standing before the League on which to move a question. If Corfu is to remain under the Italian flag until Mussolini's terms are met, the League owes to the world an explanation of the basis of this decision, which would seem to contravene the Treaty of Versailles."

On the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun* is sure that "the prestige of the League and its prompt action in taking the bombardment of Corfu under cognizance unquestionably helped to bring Mussolini to a more temperate frame of mind." And the New York *Times* believes the League still "wields a great power mainly through being the organ of a massed public opinion." Others maintain that it is too early to appraise the value of the League's efforts in the Corfu matter. "The League," remarks the New York *Tribune*, one of the leading Republican organs, "is not a completed organization; it is but a beginning. It is bound to fail repeatedly, and it is to be judged not by these failures, but by the broad influence it exerts." "The League is far from impotent," asserts the Newark *News*, and we are told in a scathing New York *Evening Post* editorial that—

> "There are numerous agencies and devices for maintaining international peace that are better than the League—if you don't like the League. There is the International Court of Justice, whose high usefulness we admit. There is the system of conferences on specific issues, like the Washington Arms Conference. There is the codification of international law. There is Senator Borah's proposal for the outlawing of war. There is the Hague Tribunal.
>
> "Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that all these agencies and programs are better than the League. It only remains then to explain the interest now being displayed in ambassadorial conferences, international courts of justice, Washington conferences, codifications of international law, outlawry of war and Hague Tribunals. The answer is simple. The League of Nations has forced these alternatives to the front. If there were no League, we doubt whether we should now have all these highly recommended substitutes for the League.
>
> "A world in which physicians starve because everybody has been educated to health is not a bad world to contemplate. If the League of Nations starves because it has driven men to devise numerous other ways of practising peace, let the League starve. It will not have been a failure."

THE MASKED FLOGGERS OF TULSA

"ALWAYS THE KLAN or some members of the Klan," said Aldrich Blake, Governor Walton's investigator, is the "brutal refrain" which runs through 1,200 pages of the Oklahoma military court's sworn testimony on floggings in Tulsa. This it is which, according to an Associated Press account, "led Governor J. C. Walton to invoke martial law in Tulsa County." "In every case thus far examined," says the investigator, "except two, which have not proceeded very far, the evidence has led straight to the doorsteps of the invisible empire, known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." That this is the statement of one misguided or badly informed, or is "part of a nationally organized effort to discredit the Klan," is, however, the flat denial of *The Fiery Cross*, the official Klan organ. "Not a single proven act of lawlessness by the Klan organization" is their emphatic way of summing up the matter.



MOB LAWLESSNESS BREEDS MOB LAWLESSNESS

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

From Southern press dispatches on the Klan issue thus definitely joined in Oklahoma, the chain of events may be summarized·

> "On August 14, claiming that lawlessness and insurrection existed, the Governor sent a military court of inquiry to Tulsa, which by August 27 had sentenced four floggers who were admitted members of the K. K. K. On September 1 the militia took over the sheriff's and police departments and the writ of habeas corpus was suspended in Tulsa County, followed by a vigorous discussion of the constitutionality of it ever since. On September 6 the Governor's investigator published testimony with regard to the year's floggings which he estimates occurred 'perhaps two hundred times,' a committee petitioned the Governor to end martial law, and Congressman Howard appealed to the Secretary of War against the use of the National Guard. But the Governor, declaring that legal agencies had broken down, threatened martial law for the whole State, while Secretary Weeks refused to interfere with the militia. Coincident with a report that the 'master mind' of Oklahoma's whippings was about to be caught, a 'veritable epidemic of floggings' broke out in six counties at once, while the Grand Dragon of Oklahoma, charging the Governor's personal animosity against the Klan, said: 'The Governor and all his cohorts never will be able to break the power of the Klan in Oklahoma.' On September 10 the Grand Dragon complied with an edict of the Governor, and forbade all masked parades or meetings in Oklahoma."

One of the Governor's most powerful political opponents, the Tulsa *World*, after reminding its readers of its habitual opinion of Governor Walton and the "band of political adventurers he has gathered about him," adds:

> "But as between the invisible empire and its flagrant disregard of the rights of citizenship, its treasonable and vicious defiance of orderly government, as evidenced by the blazing crosses and mob activities, *The World* frankly admits its choice is with Governor Walton.
>
> "If it is true that Tulsa City and County are ruled by Klansmen elected to office, what excuse, let the question be asked in all seriousness, for the whippings and the mob activity?"

Another Tulsa paper, *The Tribune*, comments sadly on the fact that if some of the confessions are to be believed, "the officials who were themselves charged with enforcing the laws actually took part in breaking those laws." The disclosures, it goes on to say, without mentioning the Klan, have been sufficient to "shake the community to its foundations." But one thing may be assumed, and that is, that before the investigation is over, "Tulsa County's house will be in order for some time to come."

In general, Southern papers outside Tulsa, such as the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, Mobile *Register*, Dallas *News*, Savannah *News*, St. Joseph *News-Press*, Columbia *Record*, praise the stand taken by Governor Walton in the highest terms, without specifically attacking the Klan. On the other hand, some journals like the Louisville *Times*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, and El Paso *Times*, mention the Klan very specifically, *The Courier-Journal* putting it this way:

> "Atrocities like these are what the country gets from Government by groups which place allegiance to the constitution of some secret political organization above their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States."

The issue is squarely met by the head of the Klan, Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, in the following statement which THE LITERARY DIGEST requested from him:

> "Neither the corporation nor its officials have encouraged or will encourage the violation of any law by anybody anywhere at any time. Individuals or sets of individuals flog sometimes in violation of the law, and such men should be brought to justice. I do not know as to the circumstances of any law violation in the State of Oklahoma. Georgia cases are working toward rapid conclusions and our influence is upon the side of the law. This is the position of the Klan."

In Houston, *Colonel Mayfield's Weekly*, in a similar statement, maintains that in Texas the Klan during the past year has participated in no feathering or flogging, while the official Klan organ, the Indianapolis *Fiery Cross*, wires us in part:

> "The wholesale releasing of prisoners by Governor Walton in Oklahoma and his issuing of pardons before sentences are passed, and on the other hand not a single proven act of lawlessness by the Klan organization, make it appear that the statement that floggings in Oklahoma are to be laid solely at the door of the Klan is a statement of either a misguided or badly informed Governor, or a part of a nationally organized effort to discredit the Klan."

To many papers throughout the country at large, the Oklahoma situation seems to intensify an impression left by the Klan parades, attendant riots, etc., elsewhere in the United States. The Milwaukee *Journal* recalls that the first Ku Klux Klan, evolved with high purpose, was dissolved by President Grant because it had degenerated into whippings and murders by irresponsible men working in the dark.

> "We put one Klan out of business because it didn't make the practises of its members square with its profest theory." Floggings in Louisiana, Texas and Florida, and confessions in Oklahoma reveal the same vicious circle."

A GOVERNOR HIT BY THE FARM SLUMP

WHILE THE CRASH in the personal financial affairs of Indiana's Governor, Warren T. McCray, is a purely private affair, yet the politicians, we are told by Charles Maurice in the South Bend *Tribune*, "already are worrying about what effect it will have on the political situation." The Governor is a Republican, and, notes the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "there is a certain irony in the fact that this leader of the Republican party has been financially undone by the policies, domestic and foreign, that have been imposed upon the farmers of the country by that party." At the same time, the Louisville daily wishes us to know that Mr. McCray "has made a good Governor of Indiana, and he is not the first efficient public official who has failed to prosper in his financial undertakings."

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GOVERNOR McCRAY

In the opinion of the *Tribune* writer, "the Governor, who has worked early and late on State business, has neglected his private affairs, and his present financial trouble is in part the result." According to a statement by Governor McCray in the Indianapolis *Star:*

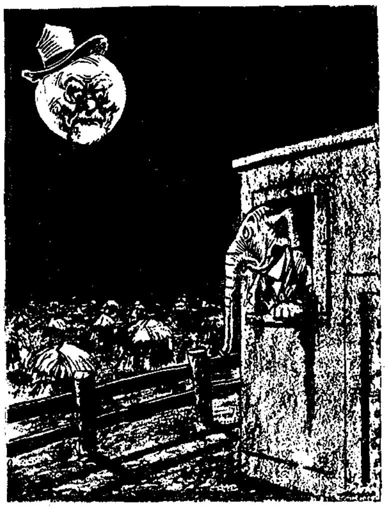
> "My land holdings, amounting to more than 15,000 acres of choice land, together with my inability to cash the cattle paper due me from my cattle customers, amounting to more than $500,000, and the depression in land and cattle values, have made it impossible for me to meet my obligations as they have matured.
>
> "It has been impossible to sell land at a fair price, cattle have been slow sale, and it has been out of the question to collect, inasmuch as the money due me is from farmers and cattle men who are in much the same situation as I am at present."

In another statement made to Philip Kinsley, of the Chicago *Tribune*, the Governor declared:

> "I could not collect my bills, and found myself unable to meet some of my own obligations. That is all there is to it. I happen to be the Governor of Indiana. But this is a private matter that has happened to hundreds of other farmers. I am merely the victim of general economic conditions. I expect to come out all right if given a chance."

That the Governor will be given an opportunity to unravel his financial difficulties is indicated by dispatches from Indiana's capital city. Notes of the farm corporations controlled by the Governor are said by the Chicago *Tribune* to be in the hands of about fifty banks, and in another Indianapolis dispatch we are told that the executive's personal liabilities are $2,652,000, and assets $3,223,000.

While, as the Chicago paper points out, "Indiana farm lands, in common with other farm lands, have depreciated in value since 1921 because of the slump in farm products prices," *The Journal* of that city declares "it was the blooded cattle hobby that 'got' the Governor." As the situation is put by a prominent Indiana banker: "For years the Governor has dealt in farm lands and pure bred Herford cattle. He has accepted presumably good notes from farmers of the Middle West which, on account of the depression, they have been unable to meet."



THE HARVEST MOON

—Harper in the Mobile *Register*.

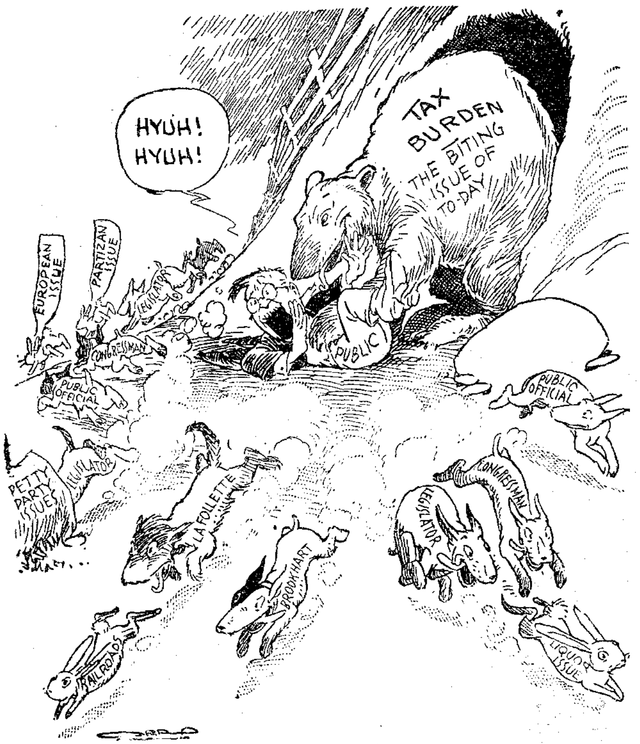
MR. SMOOT'S PLAN FOR MORE TAXES

TAXATION MAY NOT BE THE BIG ISSUE in the Presidential election next year, but already there are indications that it will have an important bearing on the result. "We hear quite a bit of grumbling about Federal taxes," observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. Moreover, "in many States taxes have been doubled in the past eight years, and in some cases municipal taxes have been trebled." When, therefore, a man of Senator Smoot's high standing in fiscal matters comes forward with a plan for a tax on extravagant purchases, "such an announcement is of prime importance to all citizens," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "because it affects them in their pocketbooks either directly or indirectly." And the Cleveland *Times-Commercial* reminds us, "this announcement must receive respectful attention because of Senator Smoot's official position as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee."

For years, it is recalled by the Detroit *Free Press*, "Senator Smoot has been the most persistent and active advocate in Congress of a sales tax," and along with this, notes the Rochester *Herald*, "the Senator from Utah has stood in the forefront of the advocates of a bonus for ex-service men." Furthermore, recalls the Dallas *News*, Congress refused to enact sales tax legislation during the last session. Taking these three facts into consideration, the San Francisco *Chronicle* comes to the conclusion that "the luxury or expenditure tax proposed by Senator Smoot is the same old sales tax with a new name." And the object of this new plan, believes the Rochester paper, "is to provide the money for a soldier bonus." "What now appears to be a certainty," agrees the Memphis paper, "is that the soldier bonus bill will be enacted into law at the coming session of Congress." "Except for the bonus, new taxes would not be proposed," agrees the Springfield *Republican*.

To many editors, who had hoped the next Congress would reduce taxation by curtailing expenditures, the Smoot proposal comes as a disappointment. They are, therefore, frankly against anything that will increase taxation, for whatever purpose. "Spend less rather than tax more!" is the slogan of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. "Why does the Senator want more taxes, anyhow?" asks this paper. What the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* wishes explained are these few questions:

> "Why should any member or any group in Congress be so bent on increasing at this time anybody's taxes, by any bill, in any way? Who does not realize that taxes are too high already; that there are too many different kinds of them; too many bodies with taxing powers? Who does not know or feel that we now are raising more money than Congress ought to spend, and that our income-tax law is so incomprehensibly intricate that courts and lawyers have to guess at what it means? Even our Government experts are so at variance concerning its provisions and their application to particular cases that it has cost $18,000,000 to audit its returns thus far this year, and $124,000,000 has been refunded to citizens from whom it was held to have been unwarrantably squeezed.
>
> "Of course, Senator Smoot's concern to lay new taxes on the people is understandable in view of his public utterances in favor



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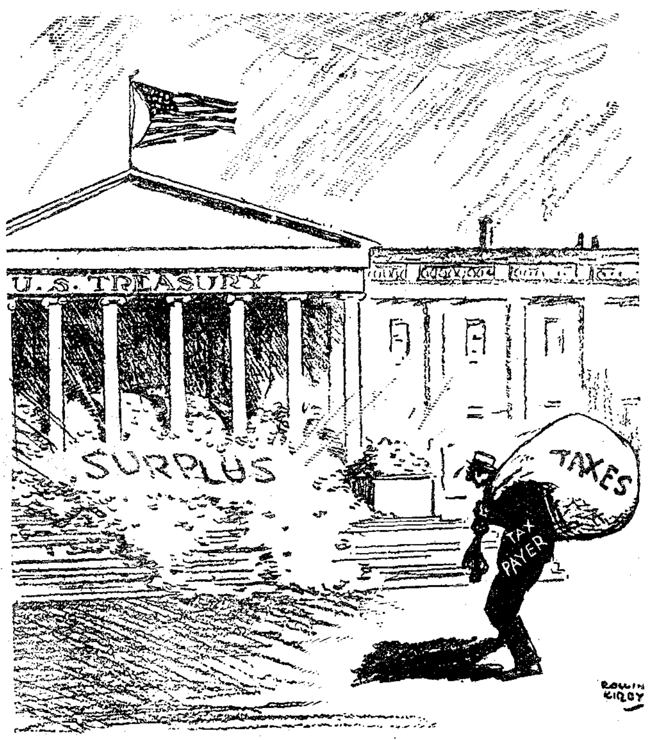
CAN'T SEEM TO INTEREST THEM IN BIG GAME
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



A STUDY IN CONTRASTS
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND."

of a bonus measure. But the cost of collecting our present taxes is becoming scandalous, and new taxing schemes are not, as far as known, the idea of President Coolidge or any part of his plans. He would cut outgo instead of increasing income."

"The difference between an expenditure tax and a sales tax is neither deep nor wide to the man-in-the-street," remarks the Dallas *News*, "yet press dispatches reveal some differences." Continues this Texas paper:

"One point of difference is that the new measure will essay a distinction between the necessaries and luxuries of life. The rule of discrimination is to be one of value. To use Senator Smoot's example, the expenditure of $3.50 for a pair of shoes would not be taxed, but the expenditure of $7.50 for a pair of shoes would be, perhaps at the rate of 1½ per cent. Those who understand the rarity of the feat of getting a pair of shoes for $3.50 are apt to think that the exempting value must be considerably raised if the measure is to bestow a privilege to those of modest means. Of course, this criticism does not question the feasibility of mulcting the well-to-do. But the tax would be none the less a sales tax, except that whereas the sales tax is assessed against every purchase almost regardless of the price, the proposed expenditures tax is to be animated with that highly invidious principle that is exemplified by the income tax.

"Another explanation of the prospective measure is that it will 'exempt farmers up to the $6,000 mark.' That must be rather more puzzling than explanatory. To say that farmers are to be exempted 'up to the $6,000 mark' can only suggest that the aggregate of their purchases throughout the year, not their individual purchases, are to be taxable only when the aggregate of the year's purchases exceeds $6,000. Yet this conclusion, tho logical, must seem incredible. One circumstance making it so is the obvious difficulty and vexation of assessing the tax against the total of a year's purchases. Another is that the number of farmers whose annual purchases come to more than $6,000 is so very small that such a scheme of exemption would fail wofully to make the expenditures tax as safe for the Republican party as it is evidently the purpose of Senator Smoot to make it."

"If new taxes must be levied," it is an "open question" to the Cleveland *Times-Commercial* "whether any so-called luxury tax provides the best way of obtaining more money." As this daily remarks:

"The United States has already experimented with the 'luxury tax' idea, and public sentiment demanded its repeal. Practical demonstration seemed to prove that such a tax was merely a 'nuisance tax.' A pair of shoes costing $7.50 is not a 'luxury.' To impose a tax of about 10 cents on such shoes would be a misrepresentation of facts as well as a nuisance. Imposing more taxes on automobiles is another unfair discrimination. Already automobiles are taxed heavily. Cars are taxed by the States and the municipalities in many ways, and even gasoline to operate them is now taxed in many commonwealths.

"Why does Senator Smoot find it necessary, however, to hunt for new sources of taxation in the face of the drastic economies that have been put in operation by the Harding budget system? Representative Madden, who occupies the same position in the lower House as head of the Appropriations Committee, asserts that not only are new taxes unnecessary, but that he will present a bill reducing income taxes up and down and all along the line."

In the opinion of the Detroit *News*:

"The idea that any class of persons can be exempted from taxes is long since exploded. The persons paying Senator Smoot's original luxury tax would immediately charge it back in their prices. The farmer would pay his share whether he thought so or not. The buyer of the small automobile would be taxed as well as the purchaser of the more expensive car."

It is the belief of the Rochester *Herald* that—

"The Utah Senator can not hope for much public support for his scheme. The people of this country, now bearing heavy burdens of taxation, are not in a humor to look with approval on any new levy, no matter what be the name applied to it. An expenditure tax of the kind proposed would be an additional burden on the poor, as well as the rich. It would, in reality, prove a tax on thrift and saving.

"Senator Reed of Pennsylvania takes a view of the question of taxation widely different from that held by Senator Smoot. He holds that the time has come when the heavy taxes entailed by the war should be decreased, not increased. There should be, he holds, a distinction made between the man who earns his income by work and the man who gains it from investments. The Smoot plan would make no such distinction. It would put a tax on every man who had money to invest, no matter how he came by it.

"Senator Smoot's plan will not do, nor will any other scheme that will add to the heavy tax burdens the people now have to bear."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

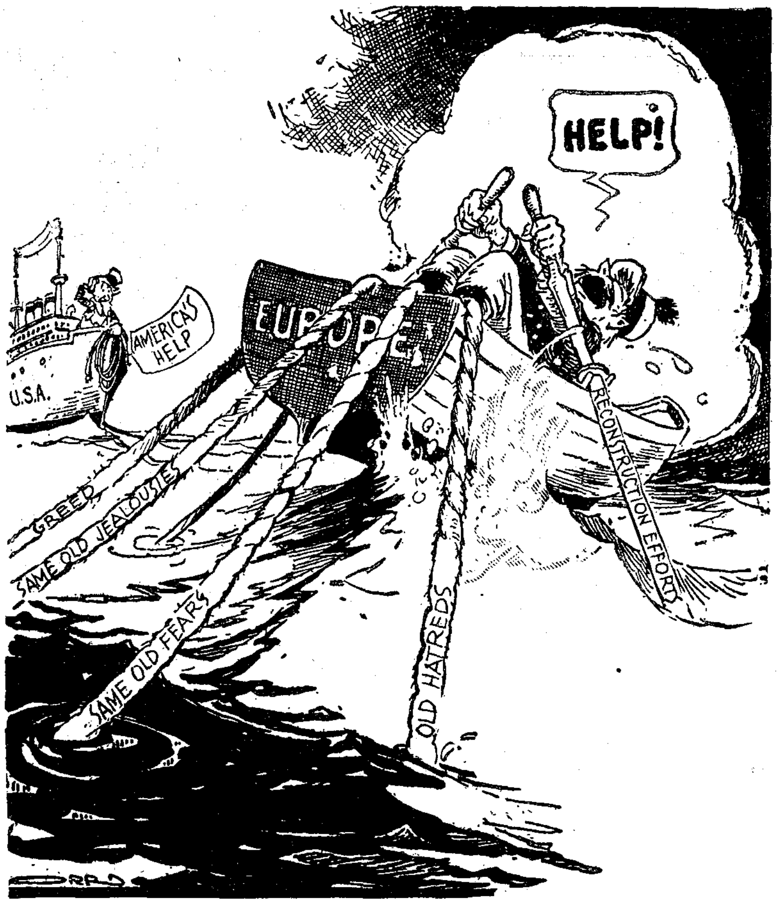
Out where the unrest is most eloquently vocal, that's where the West begins.—*Sioux City Journal.*

The roads traveled by blocs may seem divergent, but all lead at last to the feed trough.—*North Adams Herald.*

The most hopeless conservative is the left-over progressive of an earlier generation.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.*

Some day, maybe, Peace will break out; and how few of us will be adequately prepared.—*New York Evening Post.*

As far as Japan is concerned, it may not be necessary for us to give until it hurts, but let us at least give until it helps.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*



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WHAT'S THE USE OF THROWING HIM A TOW-LINE UNTIL HE LIFTS ANCHOR?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

One war the people really enjoyed was the gasoline war.—*Capper's Weekly.*

It seems to have become the League of Consternations.—*New York Sun and Globe.*

It is no wonder politicians get hard-boiled. They're always in hot water.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Three members of an Oklahoma flogging party have been kaught, konvinced and inkarcerated. —*New York Evening Post.*

One thing a fellow with a lot of German marks might do is to trade them for Russian rubles.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

An Army corporal arrested in Athens, and alleged to have married twelve women, pleaded that they were merely platonic affairs. He might almost have called them platoonic.—*Punch.*

The sum of £1,000,000 is to be spent on an Actors' Home in New York, where the residents are to be encouraged to work in the garden. Many a musical comedy veteran will at last realize a long-cherished ambition to figure in a plot.—*London Opinion.*

The funny thing about "Who's Who" is that it mentions so many great people nobody ever heard of before.—*Shreveport Journal.*

Some African natives fish in a prone position, says a traveler. In this country most anglers lie standing up with the arms outstretched.—*London Opinion.*

It is estimated that each child born is burdened with eleven pounds of National Debt. That probably explains why babies always cry so much.—*Punch (London).*

Mr. Gompers points out that workers in the building trades are now earning more than ever before. At any rate, they are being paid more than ever before.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

According to the *Registrar-General's* report there is a remarkable falling off in the number of births. Alarming tho this may be, it has its brighter side for America. It means that fewer English lecturers are being born.—*Punch (London).*

Premier Mussolini seems to have Italy all tangled up in his first syllable.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

There are 837 causes of war, chief of which is the conviction that you can lick the other fellow.—*Peoria Star.*

The trouble seems to be that we have too much talk about evolution and not enough of it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

At any rate, the negro migration should open up a new market for washing-machines in the South.—*Dubuque American Tribune.*

Monkeys tire of anything quickly, and divorce statistics indicate that there may be something in that Darwin theory.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The clouds hovering over Europe are mostly "dun" colored.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Every day something is being done that couldn't be done.—*Atchison Globe.*

Instead of writing the Bible down to the people, why not educate the people up to the Bible?—*Rochester Herald.*

Well, anyhow, the people who push baby carriages hardly ever try to beat locomotives to railroad crossings.—*New York American.*

Because he presided over the Senate for two years and recognizes the futility of talk may be the reason President Coolidge is so silent.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

A magazine article on lunacy says that many inmates of insane asylums are capable of earning their own livings. Apparently many of them are doing so by writing our popular songs.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Ford's cash balance of $210,293,922 is interesting because it sets a record, but not nearly so thrilling to New Yorkers as the fact that he owns his own coal-mine.—*New York Evening Post.*

Every week a thousand people are said to elude the American Immigration Officials and enter the United States illegally. It is not known why.—*London Opinion.*

A Los Angeles woman is reported to have left her husband eight times and returned again in less than a week in every case. It is this sort of thing which is so apt to dishearten the average husband.—*Punch (London).*

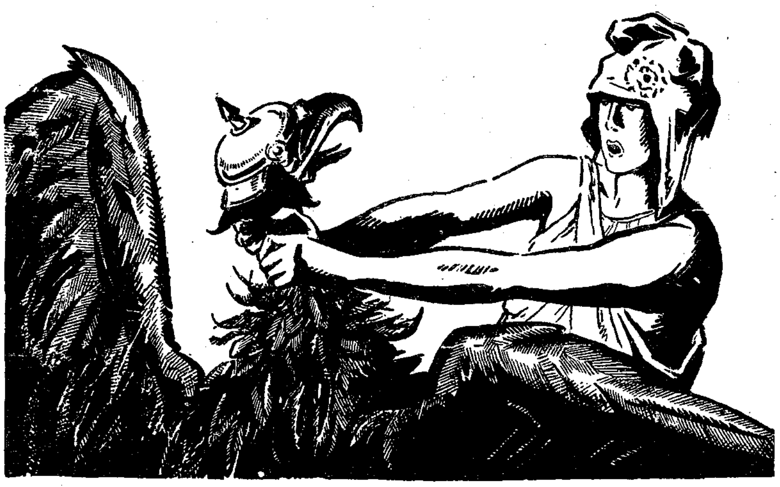
Well, we suppose Greece made as good a defense as could be expected without closing practically all the shine stands and many of the restaurants and shoe-repair parlors in the United States. — *Grand Rapids News.*

In some quarters it is thought that Dr. Voronoff's activities in the rejuvenation of women should be suppressed. It is alarming to think that he wields the dreadful power of turning loose on the world hordes of giddy young flappers with half a century's experience.—*London Opinion.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PATH TO SECURITY FOR FRANCE

MR. WILSON'S SERIOUS MISTAKE, we are told, was his endeavor to abolish the principle of the balance of power in European politics and to replace it with a new principle, that of general cooperation, whereas, according to the writer responsible for this criticism, "the balance of power by no means excludes cooperation," for "balance is necessary to cooperation," and is, indeed, "a condition thereof." Thus, "between the League of Nations and the balance of power there is no contradiction." Instead, "the one is the natural extension of the other; a League within which a single nation could control the rest would be a League torn with fears and suspicions and would accomplish nothing worth while." Signing himself "A European," and proclaiming his views in a Swiss periodical, *La Revue de Genève*, the writer continues:



AS FRENCH POLICY SEES ITSELF

FRANCE, TO GERMANY: "I shall not let go until you are unable to harm me."

—*Echo de Paris.*

"All the great European wars have been volcanic—the result of a faulty equilibrium between fire and water. Their immediate causes and the responsibility for them have been of a nature quite different from that which we attribute to them. They have not been the real causes. The real causes are to be sought in the unknown law of history which impels great nations, one after another, to seek to dominate the rest and thus to precipitate a clash with coalitions stronger than themselves.

"The war of 1914 was less the result of Wilhelm II.'s ambitions than of the excessive vitality, energy, fecundity, wealth and pride of the entire German people. Whether she sought to be or not makes no difference: Germany was even then a menace to the balance of power.

"Balance is now reestablished. Germany, broken and deprived of Austro-Hungarian support, is no longer dangerous, and, altogether naturally, the ties that united her former enemies have weakened. The French sometimes complain that they have been left to face Germany alone. True, they have. By force of circumstances, France is compelled to maintain an anti-German policy that has ceased to be a European policy.

"The French people still believe in the German peril, as well they may, and, being too poor in men to deal with Germany unaided, seek allies in eastern Europe.

"It is an extension of the Franco-Russian alliance, minus Nicholas II. and Wilhelm II.—that is to say, without Russian strength or German threats as an excuse for its existence. Not long ago Marshal Foch was welcomed like a national hero in Prague and especially in Warsaw, where he was dubbed 'Marshal of Poland.' Had he gone to Belgrade or Bucharest, he would have been welcomed as enthusiastically."

But such acclamations ought not to deceive the French, we read. They "are expensive, not only in money, but in the limitations they impose upon freedom of action." The policy of France in central and eastern Europe is "paralyzed by her friendship with Poland, Roumania, and Czecho-Slovakia." The interest of the French people is, clearly, to "create upon the border of Germany a solid barrier, not a sprinkling of small and rival states." Accordingly—

"France, if she cares for her own interests, should bring back Austria and Hungary into the concert of Europe, establish a Danubian customs-union, and resume trade relations with Russia. Such a policy, at the same time natural and eminently peaceful, is rendered impossible by the distrust which all the peoples of the Little Entente feel toward Hungary and by the insecurity of the relations between the Soviets and their Polish and Roumanian neighbors. In every alliance,' said Talleyrand, 'there is a man and a horse.' As everybody knows, Premier Benes is a man.

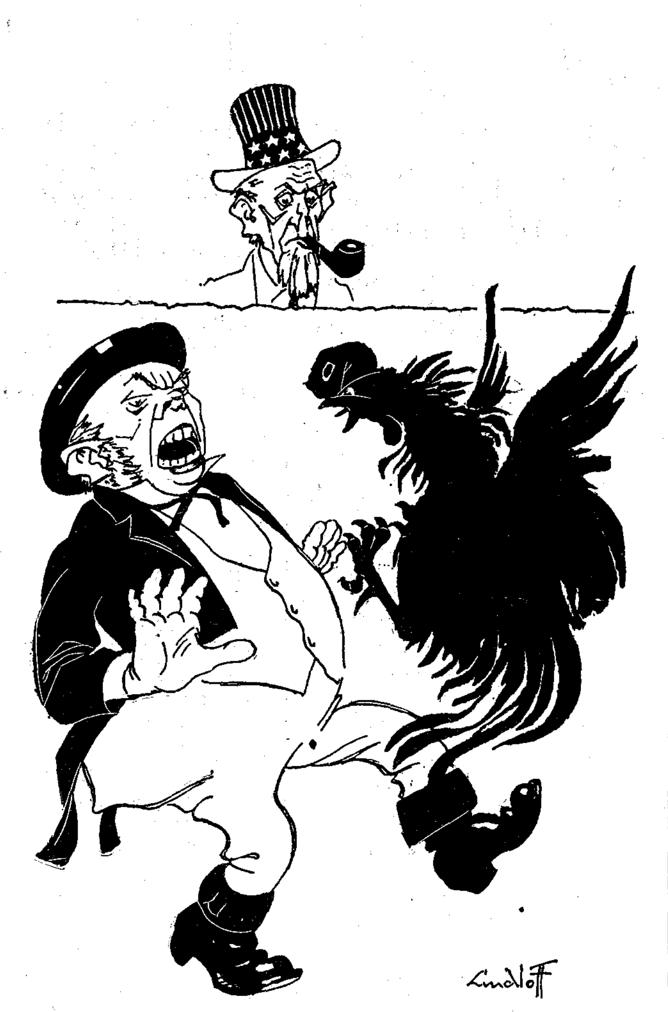
"Moreover, the French alliances present an even graver disadvantage, for they disquiet the former partners of France. America blames France for the expenditures that increase her budget, depress her rate of exchange, and place obstacles in the way of the canceling of her debts. Italy, with large interests and probably even larger ambitions in the bicephalous empire, regards French diplomacy in Prague and Belgrade as a direct threat, or at least as unfriendly, so that, precisely when France is strengthening her eastern frontier, she is exposing her Alpine frontier. Meanwhile England, whose interests in these regions are numerous, is far from pleased on seeing France establish herself in the basin of the Danube."

Here is the crux of the European problem, thinks the writer. Not only has France sought friends to the east of Germany, she has found them in Belgium, too, and "any one even but ordinarily acquainted with the situation will see how inevitably this affects Anglo-French relations." For—

"Britain's policy is simple and unchanging: naval supremacy, defense of the route to India, control of all straits, balance of power on the Continent, protection of the coast of Flanders. To-day French policy as to submarine navigation seems to be directed against British naval supremacy. M. Franklin-Bouillon's Turcophile policy attacks the security of the route to India, and, in economic matters at least, the occupation of the Ruhr imperils the balance of power on the Continent. Finally, the Franco-Belgian blandishments seem to the English to be jeopardizing one of the most important results of the war.

"For centuries, believing it essential to the balance of power, the British have fought for the independence of the Low Countries. A historic instinct impels England to cry 'Hands off!' when France approaches them. Nor is the anxiety confined to England. In Belgium itself an apparently powerful faction is disturbed by the adventurous policy that makes the Belgian people a brilliant second to the French Army and an enemy closest to Germany. Already there are Belgians who seem disgusted with the French alliance and among them may probably be counted the majority of the Flemings, who make up at least half of the population."

Then, too, the occupation of the Ruhr is a blow to England as well as to Germany, we are told, as it gives France a monopoly of iron and coal. It links France with Belgium. It compels France to subsidize the military forces on Germany's eastern frontier. In consequence, it injures Hungary and disturbs Italy. In other words, the occupation of the Ruhr tends to build up a combination of Powers whose interests hold them aloof from that enterprise, altho some of them are beneficiaries of the Versailles Treaty. Now France is in the Ruhr, as we are so often told by French apologists, by strict virtue of the Treaty of Versailles. But the most serious danger is the offense given to England, according to this contributor to the *Revue de Genève*, who maintains that:



AS GERMANY SEES FRENCH POLICY

"This creature won't let its claws and beak be clipt. That may prove dangerous." —*Kladderadatch* (Berlin).

> "History shows clearly that an underestimate of Great Britain's strength leads to disaster. Not only does England possess the world's most powerful Navy, she thereby secures the backing of all the nations whose interests are chiefly maritime—namely, the Scandinavian countries, the new Baltic States, and in addition Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece. With the conquered nations, Hungary and Bulgaria, whom the policy of the Little Entente can not but offend, the Anglo-Saxon group today commands a formidable force. Adding Japan and all the Anglo-Saxon or Spanish countries of the New World, it is not difficult to see that this new grouping is the world itself, and that holding aloof from it is dangerous.
>
> "There is a fatality besetting France. She wants peace, and maintains a great Army. She abhors conquest, and occupies new territory. She wants a good international understanding, and opposes the expansion of the League of Nations. In a word, she does the opposite of what she wants, and is indignant when the world sees what she does and not what she wants.
>
> "Her ablest men feel that only a rapprochement with Germany can save Europe and meanwhile save France, but all of them realize that it is too late, that the opportunity is gone, that too much hatred has grown up since 1919, and that a rapprochement is now impossible."

Moreover—

> "Enlightened Frenchmen recognize that there is no safety for France, financially, politically, economically, without a close understanding with the Anglo-Saxon world, which is the inexhaustible reservoir of economic and financial resources. A country weakened by war and by a declining birth-rate must make friends with England—or at least with Germany. She can not oppose both England and Germany. And yet this did not prevent M. Poincaré's treating with Angora at the very moment when he was entering Essen.
>
> "The secret of success in international politics is freedom of movement. A country whose position indicates disinterestedness is sure of making useful allies, whereas a country that has an interest so important that it must on no account be sacrificed will be a sure loser in an affair of bargaining. France is that country. Her relations with Germany are such that she must sacrifice every other consideration to them, and, if only it can be utilized against Germany, no friendship is too costly. While this continues, France can expect no success in the diplomatic game. The enemy holds all the winning cards. Even a god would lose. The greatest Frenchman will be the Frenchman who, no matter how unwelcome the means employed, puts an end to the Franco-German quarrel."

TURKEY'S NEW FEARS

FOR SURRENDERING CONSTANTINOPLE to the Turk and making him once more a power, of a sort, in Europe, the Lausanne Treaty has been criticized severely by Europeans, whereas in certain of the Turkish papers we find it described as failing to make his restored position firmer. The Constantinople *Tevhid-Efkar* warns its readers:

> "We must bear in mind that the policy of centuries, to cast the Turks out of Europe, still remains unaltered. The opening of the Straits gave Europe a point of support in realizing her traitorous intentions. When our victorious Army had reached the Dardanelles, we lost the most favorable opportunity that history ever had to dictate the terms to fortify both sides of the Straits. The Turkish Petroleum Concession is left out of the Lausanne Treaty. Despite the signing of the peace, England will use every possible means to solve the Mosul oil question against us. For this reason we must be cautious and strong. We accepted the Chester Concession very hastily, and we hoped by this concession to gain America on our side. Quite contrary to our expectation, America has displayed a very strange attitude toward our cause. As soon as we approved the Chester Concession, England and France put stubborn difficulties in the way of the peace. If we had not given the Chester Concession before concluding the peace, we should have avoided 90 per cent. of the difficulties at Lausanne."

The Nationalist Angora *Hakimiet-Millie*, takes a more hopeful view:

> "Nine years ago, a battle in the Black Sea threw Turkey into a war which cost her millions in men and in material. Turkey was not responsible for this calamity. Outside influences brought this calamity upon her. Turkey was burning with a desire for complete independence. In order to secure her national sovereignty in a peaceful way, Turkey left no stone unturned. Those who believe that Turkey took part in the World War just for the sake of Germany still do not perceive her motive in entering the war. The old Ottoman Empire went out of existence, and a new Turkey, whose foundation was based upon ardent Turkish patriotism, emerged into view. But this fundamental change was given no serious consideration abroad. The ever-existing conspiracy aimed at the ruin of the Empire never ceased; therefore the only way to obtain our legitimate rights was to fight for them. During four years Turkey depleted all her vital forces. The war ended. Despite unlimited sacrifices in blood, war did not give the expected result. This gave an opportunity to the imperialistic Powers to hold Turkey in bondage. But in the last struggle Turkey stept into the field of battle with an entirely different spirit of determination. The success of Lausanne, victory of justice, is the result of nine years' struggle."

SEEDS OF BOLSHEVISM IN CHINA

MUCH MONEY AND MANY PROPAGANDISTS are employed in sowing the seeds of Bolshevism in China, we are told, and some journals in that country note with concern that the soil seems fertile. This statement applies in particular to such districts as Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and the western provinces, according to the Shanghai *North China Herald* which declares that all the tricks of Bolshevik propaganda, which became so familiar to European nations during the war, are being tried on China and "so long as money is forthcoming the agents of Russia will experience but little difficulty in securing native apostles willing and anxious to preach the gospel to their countrymen." In Shanghai, we are told, the Bolshevik propagandists have been kept under strict supervision and all Bolshevik journals are denied transmission through the mails by the Shanghai postal authorities. This Shanghai weekly goes on to say that the tragedy of continued misgovernment of the Chinese people by the authorities of Peking and of the provinces is a stepping-stone of which the fullest advantage will be taken by Bolshevik agents, and it adds:

> "Not a few close judges of the situation are inclined to think that, unless some radical change is made by the authorities, Chinese or foreign, the possibility of an important Bolshevik success in the Far East ere long is not altogether to be contemptuously dismissed. Certainly there is a very strong argument in the statement that any form of government would be better than the present helplessness of Peking, and as it is believed the Bolshevik propagandists now arm themselves with the very welcome additional slogan of 'End the armies and end war,' the creed is one which is making a wider and wider appeal."

In the Canton district, we are told, it is known that profest supporters of Bolshevism are numbered by thousands, and they are members of well-known Chinese societies. The situation is said to cause the Canton authorities profound anxiety, and this weekly proceeds:

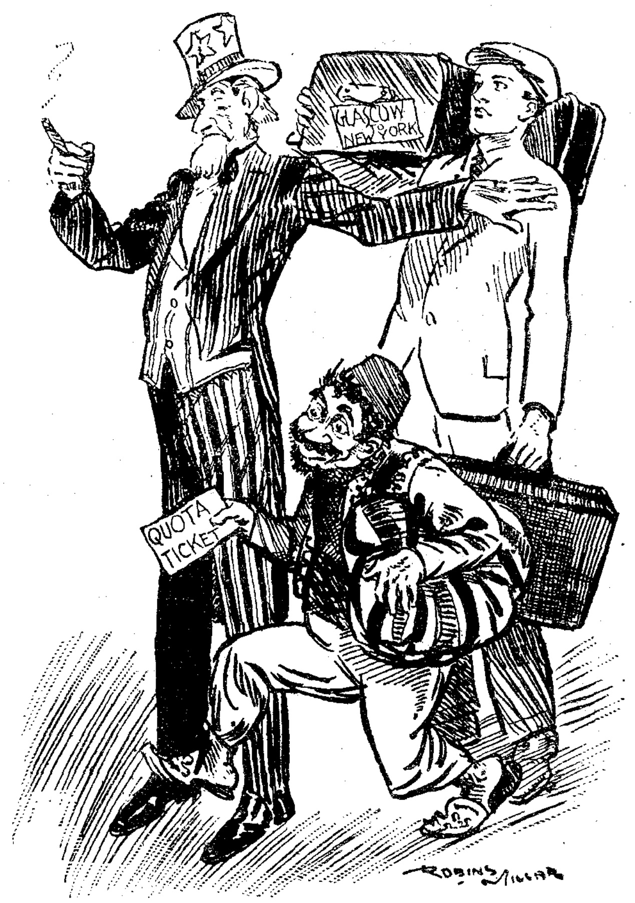
> "Fortunately, altho Shanghai is also, of course, a center, the authorities are to be congratulated upon the close and careful supervision which has been exercised. This has undoubtedly had the desired effect and, altho the work continues, the successful efforts which have been made against several of the Chinese emissaries have served as a hint to their colleagues. The Chinese postal authorities, too, are to be congratulated on the success of their counter-move in refusing to transmit certain well-known Bolshevik journals through the post. This is useful work and it would be of great assistance if this field of resistance could be developed. The postal authorities, we know, are not overburdened with spare time, but the thanks of all true friends of China would be due to them if some extension of this work could be undertaken. The local Chinese authorities, it is satisfactory to know, are fully alive to the situation, and in the interest of peace may be depended upon to spare neither time nor pains toward the end in view."

The *North China Herald* expresses its doubts as to the advisability of attempting to interest anti-Bolshevik Russians, who are refugees in China, in opposing pro-Bolshevik propaganda, and it points out that:

> "There are many Russians in our midst who, with a much more intimate knowledge of the fruits of Bolshevism than most of us, regard the propaganda campaign as a distinct menace; but circumstances are such that for the present their close cooperation is a matter of difficulty. Meanwhile, we would again point to the danger confronting the Shanghai district in the attempts being made to house the Chinese Parliament locally. It is sincerely to be hoped that these will be fruitless: and the close attention of the authorities should be energetically directed toward frustration of the attempt. As a panacea for all the evils the Republic has fallen heir to, well-paid Bolshevism would doubtless appeal to quite a few parliamentarians. We have in these days more troubles than enough of our own without the addition of all the plotting and intriguing which appear to occupy the greater part of the time of China's Members of Parliament, and the farther away from Shanghai the Chinese Houses of Parliament are maintained, the better will this district be pleased."

ELLIS ISLAND A RED RAG TO JOHN BULL

OUR "DIRTY DOOR-STEP," Ellis Island, is "the horror of two hemispheres," say the English after reading the report made public by Sir Auckland Geddes, and these phrases from the London press are hardly less denunciatory than sentences here and there in the report itself. Englishmen are told that "the buildings are pervaded by a flat, stale smell" in addition to "the pungent odor of unwashed humanity," and that it took Sir Auckland "thirty-six hours to get rid of the aroma that flavored everything he ate and drank." Nor is this the only complaint. Passing over his broad generalizations (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 1, along with Immigration Commissioner Curran's reply to them), we come to such remarks as the following:



THE RUSH TO AMERICA

IMMIGRANT (held up by the "quota"): "Here, Sam, do you think he's going to make a better citizen than I?"

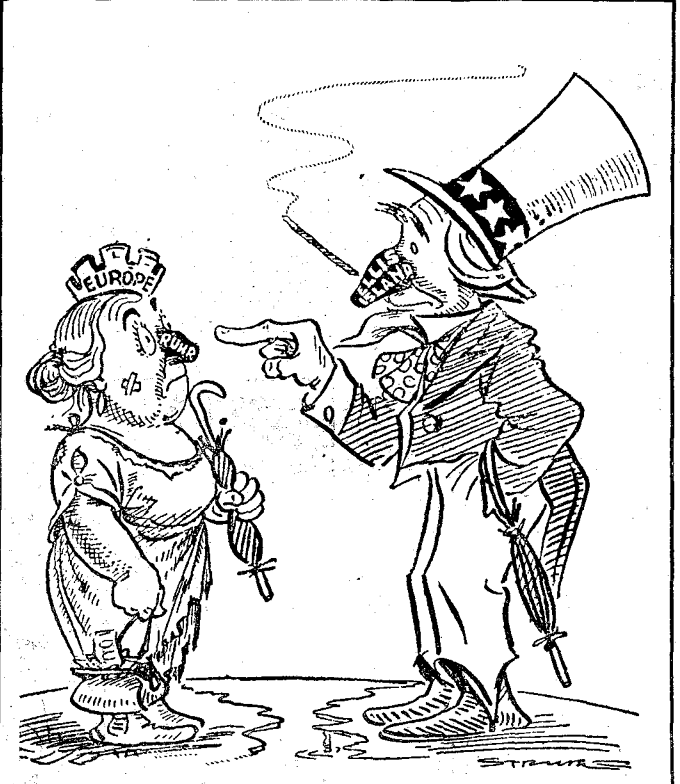
UNCLE SAM: "No, but I guess I've got to pretend so for the time being."

—*Evening News* (Glasgow).

> "I can understand a certain reaction of annoyed surprize on the part of those whose early experiences were of decent surroundings on being told to go to bed in a cage, even tho the cage is necessary and provided for their protection. . . . It must be very unpleasant to sleep in the lower of these two-tiered berths when ill luck places a brutalized sort of creature in the berth above.
>
> "Those who pass through the immigration station range from the highly educated and gently nurtured, now fallen into straitened circumstances, to the utterly brutalized victim of poverty and oppression in some scarce civilized land. . . . They all, lady, prostitute, mechanic, rabbi, and what-not, are frightened, nervous, shy, and strange to their surroundings.
>
> "Large numbers of the immigrants have to go before a board to determine whether or not they may be admitted. . . . Every immigrant rejected by a board is told of his right to appeal to the Secretary of Labor in Washington. This arrangement, the theory of which is probably right, is in practise nothing short of

diabolic. . . . Days slip by into weeks, sometimes, before a decision is reached. When the doubt affects one member of a family, perhaps a child, the mental anguish must be excruciating."

After publishing Sir Auckland's report, the London *Morning Post* prints a letter from "a woman of the most respectable class, a war widow, who has always lived a clean and wholesome life and fulfilled all the requirements of the Emigration Society as far as she knew." She "was not a pauper, and went to the United States with four children, with an assured post on her arrival." She "had been cook, and one of the children had been trained as a carpenter." She "had money with her." She "went just after the New Year, when the quota was not half made up and was in every way supposed to be eligible." In her letter, dated "Ellis Island, February 4, 1923," she says:



THE POT AND THE KETTLE

"Madam, you've some black on your nose!"

—*Daily Express* (London).

"If England knew just what a terrible place this Ellis Island is, no one would try to come, only very rich people. It is impossible to tell, one must go through it. We are all herded together with foreigners, like cattle. They sleep as many as 400 in one large room in wire.

"I am sure the English at home do not know that our beds are alive with vermin, the rooms with cockroaches and mice, and it is nothing to be awakened with mice running over your face."

Commenting on the Geddes report, the London *Star* asserts that it—

"justifies the indignant complaints made recently from British people whose misfortune it has been to be temporarily detained at Ellis Island. What a pity that America should have such a dirty door-step after her moral lectures to naughty and effete old Europe!"

Meanwhile, *The Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that, altho "Americans are great organizers," and altho the immigrant cages on Ellis Island are in some respects as wonderfully organized as the Chicago stock-yards, the system has grave defects and—

"Intelligent Americans who have read the criticism of Ambassador Geddes on Ellis Island will realize that he has condemned nothing that is not revolting to the instincts of every civilized man."

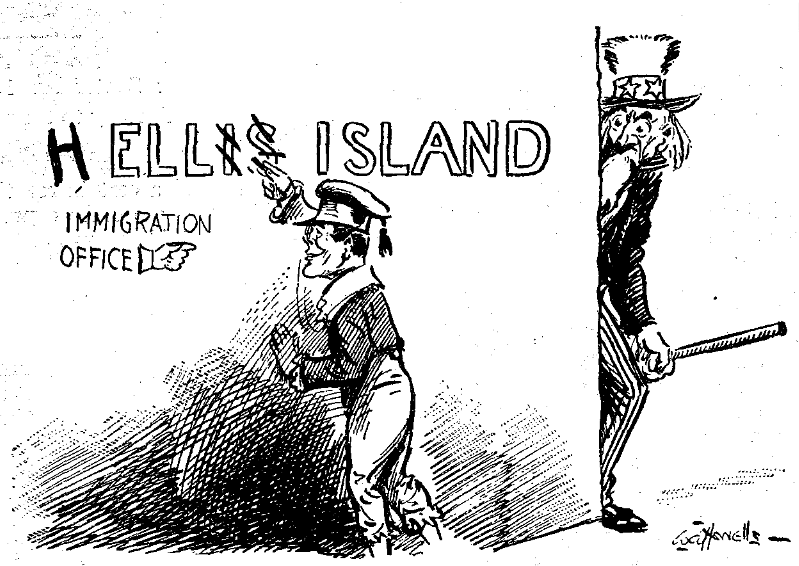
Characterizing Sir Auckland's report as "a model of pungent, straightforward narrative and sound critical sense," the London *Sunday Times* observes:

"What emerges from it first of all is the conviction that the problem of passing hundreds of thousands of immigrants a year through the admission turnstiles to the United States is insoluble without a great deal of discomfort, hardship, and quite unavoidable cruelty. What emerges secondly is that the American authorities have made the process harsher, less hygienic, and far less humane than it need be. For bad buildings, defective sanitary arrangements, poor ventilation, inadequate cleansing, and the intolerable delays while a candidate's fate is being referred to Washington for decision, there is no excuse whatever. Much that Sir Auckland Geddes describes is a severe reflection on the carelessness of Congress and the Government, and on the inefficiency of their agents. But much also comes under the heading of unpreventable ills. The Ambassador has many suggestions to make both as to policy and to method. But the real solution of Ellis Island is its virtual elimination by the establishment in Europe of control stations that would determine an emigrant's eligibility before he has left his own country."

It will not be easy to make Ellis Island much better, thinks the London *Evening Standard*, which says:

"No improvement in accommodation will get rid of the real trouble, which is that decent people from highly civilized countries who are forced to travel third class are herded with the 'men furthest down' of semi-barbaric communities. Paint, disinfectants, larger air space can not lessen the ignominy and moral torture which such enforced intimacy must entail.

"But why should there be an Ellis Island? It is at best a clumsy means of doing what could be much better effected by a quite simple organization in connection with the American consulates in Europe. The quota of immigrants allowed to each country is known in advance. The medical tests are a constant quantity. The fruitless journeys, the irritating delays, the agonizing separation of husbands and wives, parents and children, could be saved by a system which either made a *visa* impossible or made the *visa* a practical guaranty that entry into the United States would not be forbidden on the other side."



THAT AWFUL GEDDES BOY

—*Evening Express* (London).

The London *Westminster Gazette* agrees that this country is right in deciding that the numbers of immigrants must be kept within definite bounds. Yet it expresses confidence that Americans will do all they can to minimize the suffering of immigrants at Ellis Island because "apart altogether from its effect on public feeling abroad, it can only do harm that so many future American citizens should form their first impressions of their new country under the conditions described in the Geddes report."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF THE DOCTORS

FACTS intended to assist a committee of the Illinois Medical Society to organize an educational campaign were reported to the society at a meeting in Chicago recently by Buda Carroll Keller, under the title, "The Laity's Idea of the Physician." These facts show, we are told, what 6,772 persons in and out of Chicago actually think of the medical profession, and why they patronize other healing agencies. The ideas of these persons are described by the writer as "chuck full of unadulterated lies, polite half-truths and delirious fancies." Only 931 of those questioned, we are told, profest entire confidence in orthodox medicine and made no excursions into the realms controlled by other cults. This fact in itself, the writer thinks, should interest physicians merely as business men. Some one, we are advised, should tell these six thousand persons the truth about medicine—"the one profession in the world where a man takes an independent attitude with a humanitarian point of view." The inquiry was suggested and financed by Dr. James H. Hutton of the Chicago Medical Society. To quote the article, which is printed in *The Illinois Medical Journal* (Chicago):

"The reason for the appointment of the committee was the falling away among certain of your patients to quacks and cults and practitioners of little value—the vast fund of misinformation which the layman at large has about the policies and achievements of the medical profession.

"Now, if the average business man, selling service of the highest known grade, found numbers of his potential customers not only not utilizing that service but using others far less meritorious at a far greater price, he would immediately send out trained workers to make a trade survey.

"We gathered together volunteer workers, traveling salesmen, city salesmen, office people who had much contact with the general public, the welfare worker in one of the biggest Middle-Western industrial concerns, a club woman on the South Side, a society woman on the North Side—people who would come in contact with laymen in every walk of life. There were a few paid workers, too, who went up the highways and byways. We asked them to do this: to find out from as many people as possible, 'What did you do the last time you were sick?' and, wherever it could be done gracefully, 'What led you to do that?' They were instructed *not* to ask the definite question, 'What do you have against the doctor?' for that would not only have robbed the reply of its spontaneity, but might have cast considerable suspicion upon the motive of the inquirer.

"Replies were grouped under general heads from 5,719 persons in Chicago, from 1,053 persons out of Chicago—a total of 6,772. From this total only 931, or 13 5-16 per cent., had never dabbled in any cult or pseudo-science. Of the 931 with a perfect record, only 384, or 5 11-17 per cent., had no curiosity about any of said cults or quackery and no intention of experimenting just a bit with them.

"Of the 5,841 who were directly against the physicians, directly for the other fellow, which is quite a different matter, or who had at some time or another been interested in the other fellow to the point of investing money in his healing methods, only 7 per cent. of them were directly opposed to the physician on account of some fault of his own; that is, malpractise, either real or imagined, or his failure as an individual to adapt himself to a situation. But 93 per cent. of them had in mind these visions I was telling you about, due to confused impressions about you, your relationship with one another, your significance in social, economic, and scientific progress, and your long and arduous preparation for practise.

"As I said, we have all classes represented here, from day laborers to society leaders, with just about a 50-50 break between those above and those below middle-class in property-holding. And we found what to us was a rather interesting fact—that the semi-foreign communities out on the west side of Chicago showed a smaller per cent. experimenting with doubtful healing practises than the exclusive Hyde Park and North Shore residential districts."

The following twenty-two groups of answers, we are told, are given merely as an indication of the spontaneous comment of nearly seven thousand persons. The fact that most of the statements made are untrue—that many of them are inconsistent one with another, would, to the business man, simply be an indication that he had better put the truth about himself and his service into mediums where these people can find them. Here are the groups:—

"1. There is a large group of people who will tell you that the physician is negative. He tells you what you must *not* do, warns you of ensuing fatalities; the osteopath, chiropractor, does something concrete for you. The mental reaction is better.

"2. There are others who will tell you that the physician has too good a graft. He looks at you once and charges you five dollars for a prescription which he gets from a book on the shelf. You can do quite as well by going to the corner drug-store.

"3. There are those who say that doctors resent questions. They either shut you up summarily or overwhelm you by an utterly incomprehensible explanation.

"4. Others say that doctors set themselves up as wiser, less fallible, than other people. One woman said that the last doctor she had was as pompous as a New Zealand devil dancer.

"5. It is said that doctors habitually criticize treatments and healing methods of which they know nothing. How many doctors have questioned carefully a patient who has been helped by chiropractic treatment? How many of them have even seen a treatment? Yet they criticize it, regardless.

"6. Some people said that the chiropractic schools at Davenport had really amazing equipment; and that the students there worked *so* hard that they must be very competent when they came out.

"7. Others say that physicians are not consistent in their ethical practises. The man who goes after business by the business method of advertising is likely to be thrown out of his society. Yet the doctor with a spectacular patient, and with enough of a graft with a city editor to exploit him, becomes a high-priced specialist, and everybody is anxious to call him into consultation.

"8. Numbers of people commented on the osteopathic advertisements which have been running in national magazines, and claimed to have been interested to the extent of trying out the treatments.

"9. Another group says that the doctors' attitude toward one another is about as friendly as two strange bulldogs in a back yard. Suppose you dismiss one physician from a case and call another. He will come in, inspect you sorrowfully, shudder with horror as he sniffs at the bottle of medicine his predecessor left, and say in a deep voice: 'You did well to send for me; in another hour you would have been no more. But *I* shall cure you!'

"10. There are people who misunderstand your ethical ideals. They say that an honest man will protect a crook. That if another doctor has blundered disastrously on a case, you will do absolutely nothing to prevent his repeating the performance on any patient who may stray into the office.

"11. There are those who believe that successful doctors use for their patients parts of the very same treatments that make the practitioners successful—diet, massage, adjustment, and let nature do the work—but they drag it out longer, clutter it up with useless medicine, make it cost more, and don't tell you the truth about it.

"12. Others think that when you actually get down to cases, the doctors do the same things that they revile in their competitors. There is a famous clinic in the Middle West which is so prosperous that nobody in the profession dares criticize it. Yet they used to flood all that part of the country with the advertising literature, report has it, and later entered into a deal with a railroad to advertise the town as the home of that clinic.

"13. The cults—Science, New Thought, and a dozen others—make you a factor in your own healing. It is subjective.

Medicine treats you merely as an objective—a clod of a thing to be worked upon.

"14. Another group says that doctors are always a bar to progress because they fight social legislation, such as the Shepard-Towner bill, and the only news stories to be found in the public press show their motive to be a selfish financial one.

"15. Others say that doctors won't talk competition from a fair angle. They will never admit *any* good in mental or related aids, and their attitude bears the stamp of a narrow outlook, because such great movements as Christian Science could not exist so long or flourish so wonderfully without a foundation of truth.

"16. The cults—and this comment was made of many—draw upon forces that are greater than man. The doctors' resources are human and mechanical!

"17. There is a large group which refuses to believe that only the doctor who has studied allopathic medicine was competent to practise the art of healing. Yet the doctors have never given the slightest degree of approval to anything which did not originate in their own ranks.

"18. Another group wondered if any one interested in healing methods hadn't better read the exposé of the medical profession recently appearing in a popular magazine. It showed how little most doctors knew about the drugs they prescribed.

"19. Another group said that since doctors seem to be responsible for the vast group of drug addicts so much discust now, it is dangerous to let yourself be given drugs for any kind of illness, and drugless healers are, therefore, best.

"20. Another group says: 'The last doctor I went to gave me the wrong treatment and I nearly died; I went to an osteopath, or a napropath or a chiropractor, as the case may be, and was cured.'

"21. Others say that there are too many specialists. It is too expensive to be handed around from one to the other for each separate thing they think might be the matter with you. It is better to go to some one who can take care of everything at once.

"22. And, finally, there is the group that says that there is no way of telling which is the good doctor and which is the bad one, and it is too dangerous to experiment with them. Osteopathy —or each man's favorite practise—can't hurt you, and has cured every difficulty so far.

"Gentlemen, you have been very much amused by several of these things. You were not half as amused as we were in getting them together.

"It doesn't make any difference how wrong the people are or how much they are at fault in not knowing that they are wrong. It is a fact that almost seven thousand people honestly believe these things and that these seven thousand people are not confined to ditch-diggers or dish-washers or common laborers. Every one of them is likely to call you frantically at two o'clock in the morning if there was something considered a real emergency.

"Medicine is the one profession in the world where a man takes an independent attitude with a humanitarian point of view. It is the one profession in the world where you have constantly cut down your own income by constantly striving for preventive medicine.

"Here is one of your biggest jobs. Whatever plan you have designed for your committee on educational propaganda, I think the dense ignorance of almost seven thousand people would be worth while putting the general public straight on. Now, to most of you, educational propaganda means a distorted form of advertising. But there is no advertising on earth of the display type merely that is going to work a reform in people's minds. They will discount it as mere propaganda. It would be hard to make it readable. It would be hard to make it say anything and stand out apart from the much-disliked practics who started out in the display game. There are other, more effective ways of reaching people humanly,—of going ahead along the line of telling the truth about medicine.

"If the things are true about you men that your leaders say are true, the story of medicine has enough punch in it to make one of the best, one of the most interesting stories ever told in America. And it seems to me that professional men can no longer afford, either practically or for the sake of their patients, to have people ignorant.

"It means 93 per cent. of these people do not care to come to you unless they think they are going to die. It means that they are actively interested in other things. The modern mind is a little bit over-stimulated.

"If I were a business man and had invested a large sum of money, together with seven or eight years of my life, in preparing myself to do the sort of service you are able to do, and if the quality of my service was from year to year increasing, and if the potential customers for that service from year to year, country wide, was decreasing in proportion to the wealth of the country and the population of the country, then I think I would do something and I think I would do that quick."

FRANCE, MISTRESS OF THE AIR

THE KINGDOM OF THE AIR is France's to-day, says a contributor to *The Aerial Age* (New York). Her military air force is now quadruple England's. In commercial flying she leads the world. And where does the great United States stand—the richest and most powerful land on earth, whose citizens themselves admit modestly that they have more brains than "mere foreigners"? These citizens are complacently buying tickets on the old-fashioned limited trains, the writer says; while the puny nations of the earth are flying to work. We are wonders at doing "stunts" and breaking records, but we make no use of the air. How may it profit a man to read of "dawn to dark" flights across the continent when it takes him 20 hours to go from New York to Chicago? Our critic exclaims at the end of his article, "Shades of Robert Fulton"—and he has chosen the right name to invoke. Robert started right in to carry passengers. Who will establish the first transcontinental air line—not in the newspapers? We read:

> "France leads the world in air transportation. This commercial application of the airplane keeps alive her factories, among which orders are widely distributed in order to nourish as large an industry as possible. The technical progress essential for the improvement of commercial air transport is just as essential for the development of aeronautics as a means of national security —defense if you prefer. Her military air force is now four times larger than that of England. This, added to her commercial possibilities, gives her world command of the air.
>
> "France has reason to be interested in air defense. Her late enemy, by whom she has been invaded every fifty years since before Christ, is but three hours away from her capital. The Versailles Treaty hasn't disarmed Germany in the air. It is estimated that Germany to-day could equip an air force of 5,000 airplanes during a 'period of diplomatic tension' lasting eight or nine months. It is figured that at least seven months are needed by any nation to inaugurate an intensive manufacture of aircraft and their engines.
>
> "Pierre Flandin, a member of the Chamber of Deputies of France and head of the Aero Club de France, draws attention 'to the fact that hereafter it will be possible to load on a single airplane a complete section of machine guns, including personnel, material and supplies. Imagine a moment what three or four hundred sections of machine guns could do in the three hours following the opening of hostilities by landing suddenly near the most delicate points in the general organization of a nation. During several hours, at least, each one of these sections will be the complete master of a small portion of the territory which it occupies—stations, railroad bridges, dams, harbors, large factories, etc. While the machine gun is on guard, the destruction section will operate, and one must remember the formidable possible development of chemical warfare.'
>
> "How much of the resistance of a nation could be broken in a few hours by an aerial force supplemented by another air force working on the morale of the population by the systematic bombardment of great cities, will be measured in the next war, wherever it occurs. Here is the first line of defense. Two can play at this same game. The country with air supremacy is doped out to win—at least, it's certain she'll be first away at the barrier.
>
> "The 200-pound bombs of the World War now give place to those of 2,000 pounds. This weight of gas out-effects the same weight of high explosives. True, the late conference on the limitation of armaments signed something about not using gas within the conference family, but the members are free to use it against the heathen non-members or inside the family if some one renegs. And the gas-carrying airplane has the long-range gun outranged by a hundred miles. Then there is the enemy's navy which may be reached by the suddenly drafted commercial airplanes—all providing the enemy doesn't do the same thing.
>
> "However, each country appreciates the airplane and airship and the one with the quickest, heaviest and longest punch is the one which will land first.
>
> "This means a race for aerial supremacy.
>
> "Facing the risk of Germany's quick change from commercial planes to those of war, France feels her only guarantee of safety is in the air."

M. Flandin, at the same time, wants it clear that it would be unjust to accuse France, because she is making such a great

BASKETS OF BABIES—IN FOR A TANNING

Nothing is better for babies—or grown people either—than a good coat of tan, we have it on high scientific authority. Rickets and tuberculosis are said to have been cured by sunlight. Some of these babies, however, seem to be getting too much for comfort.

effort in the establishment and maintenance of her network of air transport routes, of embarking upon a course of aerial imperialism. He compares the respective budgets of England, the United States and of France to show that the two Anglo-Saxon nations devote more money to aeronautics than does France. We read again:

"'Reducing all these credits to dollars and adding to them, it being well understood, all other expenses chargeable to military, naval or civilian aeronautics, we arrive at the following figures for 1922:

For Great Britain	$72,000,000
For the United States	40,000,000
For France	32,000,000

"'We are not then building an aerial fleet with the money which, altho certain opinion suspects it, we should, it is said, devote to the payment of our debts. We are simply assuring our national security, working above all for the peaceful progress in the development of commercial air locomotion.

"'We are proud to have been the originators of this movement and we are convinced that the day when the system of air transport extends over the entire world, facilitating understanding between peoples, and above all personal relations with the élite of all nations, we will have worked in the most efficacious manner to establish world peace, for nothing is so valuable as a direct contact of individuals in dissipating the misunderstandings and the ignorance which often separate nations, particularly when they are widely separated from each other.'

"Admitting that the main reason for the establishment of French air routes is political; that because of short distances, necessity for frequent landings for customs, the operation of lines to points which produce little or no revenue, where a strictly non-subsidized commercial line would not fly, the lines are unprofitable from a money standpoint; that the Government pays 60 per cent. of the expenses; the actual commercial possibilities are obviously being realized when we consider that over 582 tons of small express were carried last year by French air lines, and more than two million letters were sent at a triple postage rate and 14,397 persons were carried.

"And the carriage of merchandise is increasing faster than the carriage of people. The passengers flown in 1922 were only 1½ times those carried in 1921, but the goods transported increased over three times.

"America, the land of the Great! Great distances, great cities, big business, the chosen land for air transport, splendid in its aerial isolation. An industry depending on military aircraft only for its existence with a greater field left untilled. And once they praised American genius and progress. Turkey is doing business by air. America looks complacent and buys a ticket on the Broadway Limited, while the puny nations of the earth are flying to work. Shades of Robert Fulton!"

THE ADVANTAGE OF TAN

THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN, but the white man can. That is where the white man has the advantage, for when he is exposed to the sun he gradually becomes a colored man. The white skin automatically protects itself against the injurious action of the sun's rays by developing a layer of dark pigment. That is, the brunettes and the tannable blonds have this power. The incorrigible blonds who burn and blister will have to stay in the house or take to charcoal face-powder. Says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Black looks black to us because it absorbs and keeps the visual rays of light. White looks white to us because it reflects them back to our eyes. White clothing is therefore better than black in the tropics because it sheds sunshine better. Black cloth absorbs about twice as much of the visible rays as white.

"We might conclude from this that a white skin would be better than black in warding off sunshine. And so it would if heat were the only thing involved. But it is not. The sun's rays contain, besides the heat that we feel and the light that we can see, certain rays that we can neither feel nor see but which have a powerful effect upon the skin for good or ill. These are the rays that have a shorter wave-length than the violet, which are the shortest that can be seen. They are therefore called the 'ultra-violet.' Ordinary sunshine contains only about one per cent. of these ultra-violet rays; more if the air is dry, less if it is damp. Of the rest of the solar radiation about 19 per cent. is in the form of visible light and about 80 per cent. in the form of dark heat or 'infra-red' rays. The heat rays are absorbed about the same, whether the skin or clothing be black or white.

"But with the short-wave rays at the other end of the spectrum it is different. These are more energetic than the long-wave rays, but are more easily discouraged and do not penetrate so far into the skin. This is fortunate, for the ultra-violet rays are fatal to the living cells of the body. The X-rays that have waves ten thousand times shorter than the ultra-violet are so powerful that they are used to burn away cancers. The visible rays of short wave-length are still strong enough to cause sunburn.

"What we need, then, in the skin is some sort of a contrivance that will take these short light and ultra-light waves and transform them to the harmless heat waves, what the electricians call a 'step-down transformer.'

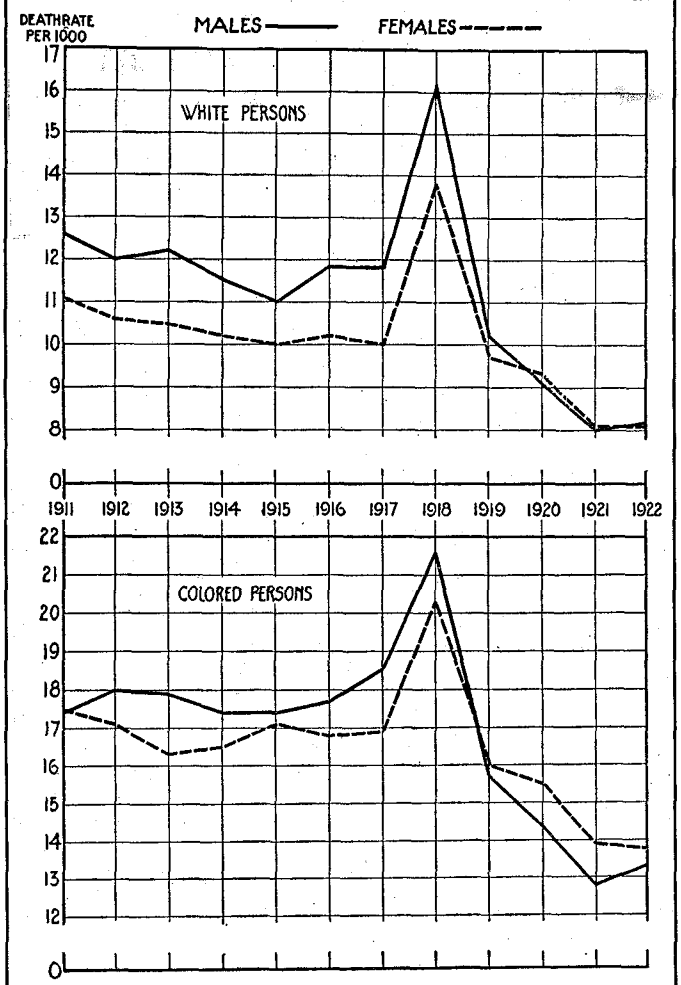
"Well, we have such a contrivance in tan. First the thin horny outside layer of the skin catches and converts to heat the ultra-violet. Then the short-wave visible rays, violet and blue, are caught by the pigmented cells lying beneath. The longer waves, the yellow, red, and infra-red, penetrate farther, but do no harm except to make us warmer.

"The tan serves another purpose than mere protection. For the nerve endings lie between the pigment cells, and when they are excited by the heat from the transformed light they dilate the vessels in the skin and so send out the sweat, which by evaporation cools off the body.

"It seems that ultra-violet and violet rays may be positively beneficial when properly transformed by a coat of tan. Rickets and tuberculosis sores are reported to be cured by the exposure to direct sunlight, but not by that which has been passed through glass, for this filters out the ultra-violet rays."

DEATHS AMONG WOMEN INCREASING

INCREASE IN THE FEMALE DEATH-RATE of recent years is reported by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, from statistics of its policy-holders. Whether this condition is general, and whether it is temporary or permanent, it is yet too soon to say. *The Statistical Bulletin* of the company, which makes the announcement, considers it suggestive that the increased mortality is most noticeable at the child-bearing age, and it calls attention to the fact that influenza epidemics have always had an unfavorable influence at this period. Says *The Bulletin:*



WOMAN'S LIFE BECOMING AS PERILOUS AS MAN'S

These diagrams, prepared by the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, show that whereas a dozen years ago the death-rate per 1,000 among its male policy-holders was much higher than that among its female policy-holders, the excess of male mortality has been steadily decreasing until now both sexes have practically the same rate.

"The death-rate of males in the United States has always been found to be higher than that of females at every age period from birth until death, and this condition has prevailed very generally throughout the civilized world. Only in an occasional country is there a fairly constant exception found, and then only at limited age periods of life. Strangely enough, this relationship is apparently not as constant as we have learned to believe, for in recent years the mortality of females has actually been higher than that of males among the many millions of Metropolitan industrial policy-holders in the United States and Canada. In 1911, the mortality of white males insured in this company was more than 13 per cent. higher than among females. This condition continued up to and including 1918, the actual excess in the male mortality varying somewhat from year to year. In 1919, the excess dropt to about 5 per cent. In 1920, a reversal in the relationship finally occurred, the female mortality being 2.6 per cent. above that for males. In 1921, the female mortality was 1.2 per cent. above. In 1922, the condition was again changed to an excess of 1.2 per cent. in male mortality over that of females. Among the colored, as is shown in the accompanying graph, the differences between the death-rates of the two sexes were never so strikingly marked; but, nevertheless, between 1912 and 1918 the excess of males was continuous, varying from 2 to about 10 per cent. Nineteen hundred and nineteen is the first year in which the mortality of females actually exceeded that for males, and this condition has continued since, including the year 1922.

"Very similar relationships in the mortality rates of males and females are apparently indicated in the figures for the registration area during the corresponding years. What these changes may mean it is still difficult to say. Light is thrown on the possible factors by consideration of the age periods of life where these changes were most pronounced. After age 35, the male mortality has continued to be higher than the female throughout the rest of life. The ages are definitely those of child-bearing. They are also the ages at which the influenza epidemic made its greatest inroads and in which tuberculosis showed the most pronounced decreases during the last decade. It is entirely conceivable that each one of these three items has played an important part. We have again and again, in recent years, called attention to the excessive mortality among women from the causes incidental to pregnancy and child-bearing. These excessive maternal death-rates have shown the greatest reluctance toward improvement. The influenza epidemic, beginning with 1918, may well have been the exciting cause for much of this increased maternal mortality. It was noticed early in the influenza outbreaks that women at the child-bearing ages suffered excessively from the disease. This phenomenon has reappeared with virtually every new outbreak of influenza. Perhaps independently, there has also occurred a much greater decline from pulmonary tuberculosis among males than among females at these ages. It is still too early to say what this may mean, but there can be no question as to the greater reduction in tuberculosis mortality among males than among females, and this is strikingly marked in the ages under consideration.

"We are unable, as yet, to make a more intensive analysis of the factors in this problem. It will be necessary to observe the conditions for a number of additional years and to note tendencies. In the meantime, we would suggest that students of public health observe the phenomenon in their respective areas and note whether the conditions we have described have been general or localized. It is possible, of course, that we are concerned here with only a temporary condition which may not occur again."

THE APE-MAN REVEALED—The Java ape-man, the world's most famous prehistoric creature, has come out of retirement. After thirty years' denial to his fellow scientists from all nations, Dr. Eugene Dubois, discoverer of this "missing-link" in human evolution, known to anthropologists as *pithecanthropus erectus*, has just accorded to the American School for Prehistoric Studies in Europe, under the direction of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, the courtesy of the first opportunity to make a thorough examination of the original fossils of this half-million-year-old being. On their return to Amsterdam, after an inspection of the bones at Dr. Dubois's home at Haarlam, the American scientists seemed convinced that this ape-man was more nearly human than formerly believed, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"'The examination was in many respects a revelation,' declared Dr. Hrdlicka. 'When Dr. Dubois publishes his detailed study, which he tells me he expects to do before the end of the year, *pithecanthropus erectus* will assume an even weightier place in science than it has held up to now. None of the published illustrations or the casts now in various institutions are accurate. Especially is this true of the teeth and thigh-bone.

The new brain-cast is very close to human. The femur is without question human.' The remains, he explained, consist of the skull-cap, now thoroughly cleansed for the first time, the femur, three teeth, two molars, and one premolar. Besides these, there is a piece of a strange primitive lower jaw, from a later, but nevertheless still primitive, type of man found in lime deposits in a different part of the island from that of the other bones. Dr. Hrdlicka declared that the original relics are 'even more important than held hitherto.' He predicted that 'tho all controversial points may not be settled, the specimens will assume even a weightier place in science than they have had up to the present.' Dr. Dubois found these ape-man remains near Trinil in the island of Java in 1891, but since then has stedfastly refused to allow other scientists to examine the originals thoroughly, so that they had to content themselves with the casts and illustrations which Dr. Hrdlicka now declares to be inaccurate. Dr. Dubois demonstrated personally and without reserve the precious specimens which have been withheld from other scientists for over a quarter of a century. The cordial invitation for the Americans to see the originals was transmitted through Dr. Arthur Smith-Woodward of the British Museum of Natural History and handed to Dr. Hrdlicka when he arrived in Europe last month."

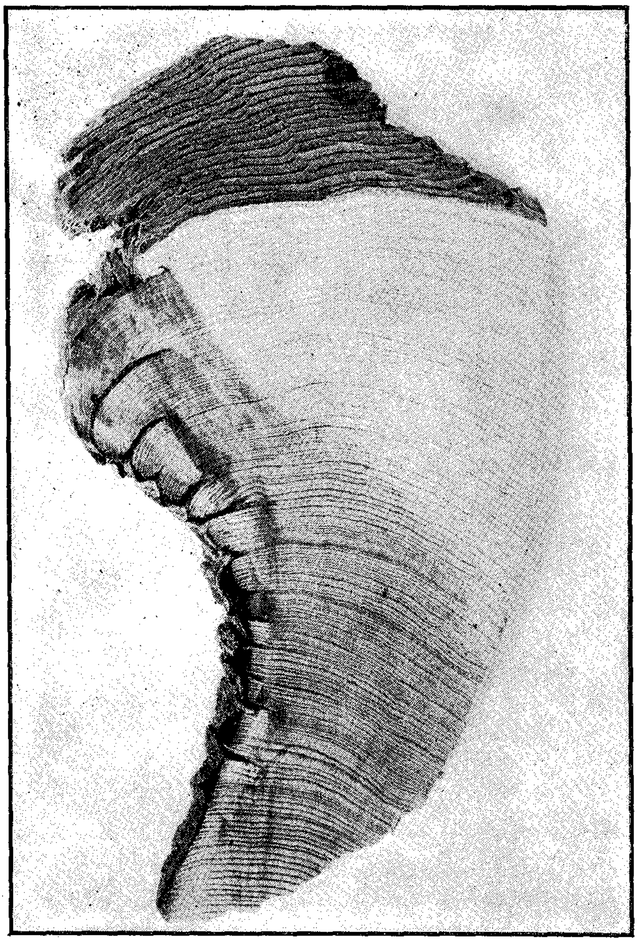
A FIRE RECORD IN A TREE

THIRTEEN FOREST FIRES, burning over the same area of woodland during a period of nearly two centuries, are clearly recorded in the wood of an old yellow pine-tree that lived through them all. How this occurred is told by G. P. Melrose, in an article entitled "History Written in Trees," contributed to *American Forestry* (Washingon). The photograph of the section of a fire-scar from the tree, given by Mr. Melrose, and here reproduced, contains, he says, a graphic record of the fire history of a certain Western valley where yellow pines raise their massive boles in park-like stands of vivid green and orange. As a result of the open nature of the forest, the ground is covered by a luxuriant growth of grass and weeds, which later die and form an inflammable mat. Cattlemen have thought that by burning this off a better growth of fresh fodder would be secured in the spring. This has been pretty effectively exploded, but while it existed a vast amount of damage was done to forests and grazing alike. He continues:

"The forests suffered in several ways from fires set with the above idea in mind, the greatest loss being in seedlings and small trees, which should be the basis of a new forest when the old, mature trees are cut. Given a chance, the old trees will scatter seed, raise seedlings therefrom, and so perpetuate their kind; but seedlings have small chance of survival when a hot fire consumes the dry vegetation among which they grow. Thus it is that a great many of the yellow-pine forests of the West are composed entirely of old, mature trees. The loss in wood that might be growing and the loss in time to produce a new stand that might now be on its way amounts to many millions of dollars over the entire yellow-pine region, practically all of which has been subject to periodic light fires. The vegetation in the yellow-pine forests has another function distinct from its value for grazing. By rotting down and mixing with the soil, it forms an ingredient most necessary to tree-growth—a fertilizer. Fires rob the soil of this necessary element, and the production of wood on the area covered is reduced in consequence.

"The standing trees suffer directly from light fires mainly by the scarring of the butts. At the bases of all trees there is an accumulation of needles, cones, and twigs that have dropt from the crown above. These become as dry as tinder, and when ignited burn fiercely against the bark of the tree. The heat is thus concentrated, the bark is burned through, and the living tissues underneath injured. In an endeavor to protect the wound from decay, the tree then pours sap, or pitch, from the adjacent living wood to cover the exposed surface. Altho the pitch keeps the wound antiseptic, it is a great detriment in case of another fire, on account of its inflammability. In addition to covering the wound with pitch, the tree immediately commences to heal it over by growing inward from the sides. It is an exactly similar process to the healing of a wound on a human body. The healing will eventually be completed and the wound disappear unless some subsequent enlargement is made. Unfortunately, due to the ideas mentioned in the first of this article, it very often happens that several fires run over the same area at intervals of a few years, catching the pitch on the old scars and opening new ones. Often one or two fires will kill a tree or burn the butt entirely through. It then becomes a complete loss. Even if not entirely destroyed, the scars left spoil much of the highest grade of lumber, found in the butt logs.

"How many fires can run over the same area and how many a tree can withstand are difficult questions to answer, but from the photograph it can be seen that at least thirteen fires burned over the area on which this tree stood, and their history is indelibly engraved on the body of their victim. Bearing in mind that a tree puts on a layer of wood all over its stem and branches each year, and that on any cross-section these layers appear as rings or lines, we can see that the first fire scarred this tree 193 years ago. It immediately started to heal that original wound only to have it reopened fourteen years later. This is shown by the number of layers between the innermost scar and that next to it. Again the healing process went on, but once more a fire opened the old sore, this time after an interval of nine years. Again and again the same thing happened, the tree constantly making a gallant but losing fight, until eventually it would have succumbed under repeated burns.



Courtesy of "American Forestry Magazine" (Washington, D. C.)

A STORY WRIT IN LIVING WOOD

This cross-section of an old pine shows that 193 years ago the tree was scarred by fire. It immediately started to heal the wound, to have it reopen fourteen years later, as shown by the successive layers of new wood. In all the tree was touched by at least thirteen fires at irregular intervals, clearly indicated.

"What untold damage has been done to the same stand in loss of fertility in the soil and thus growth on the trees, trees entirely consumed, and high-grade lumber damaged, one can not tell. The fires must have started long before the first white men came to the country west of the Mississippi, and we can well believe it, for many of the ideas of benefiting the range by burning have come from the erroneous beliefs of the primitive red men. The scars on this tree stand living proof of the persistency of superstition and the great destruction that often results therefrom. Happily the pure light of modern science is chasing away many of those old beliefs, and the day is fast approaching when the useless waste of our natural resources, so long a dominant characteristic of this vast country, will cease forever."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC· FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HUGO'S HUNCHBACK IN THE SCREEN HOPPER

ONE BY ONE the world's great classics submit themselves to the screen. This time it is Victor Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame." The competition between screen and classic is often severe, and sometimes the classic emerges second best. If we are to see with the eyes of Miss Harriet Underhill, of the New York *Tribune*, this is the present case. She likes the picture "much better than the book." "It always seemed to us a gorgeous melodrama sunk in a sea of words, and the screen is the only medium for telling a story like that as it should be told. Once upon a time we shouldn't have dared declare a preference for Carl Laemmle over Victor Hugo, but we do so now without shame." What other could one say over "the most pretentious photoplay ever attempted by a motion-picture company"? The words are the producer's and the verdict of some of the critics is that a film so "pretentious" is bound to fail of its highest aim. What is so often the fate of masterpieces—"the spirit of the story is never quite caught; it evidently eluded the consciousness and eventually the lens," says the New York *Evening Post*. Those who take their movies without reverence for classics will follow Mr. Sherwood, of the *Herald*. He went "prepared for another expensive flop—and witnessed instead a picture as beautiful, as profoundly stirring, as anything that the erratic movie industry has ever produced." Turning to his survey of the story to refresh old readers of Victor Hugo's novel, we read:

QUASIMODO AS LON CHANEY SEES HIM

It is so gruesome that many would prefer him "softened down" a bit, in the film version of the "Hunchback of Notre Dame."

"Mr. Lon Chaney, who has up to now been a far from obscure performer on the screen, impersonates *Quasimodo*, the poor, twisted dwarf who rang the bells of Notre Dame and served as the fulcrum on which Victor Hugo balanced the plot of his novel. This performance transcends anything that Lon Chaney has ever done before. His make-up is astounding and his spiritual realization of the rôle uncanny. In creating this weird character he has used both his make-up box and his head to tremendous advantage.

"The lanky Ernest Torrence is also present, appearing as *Clopin*, the revolutionist. Mr. Torrence does not have the same opportunities that were presented to him in 'The Covered Wagon,' but those scraps of chance that come his way are coped with capably. Patsy Ruth Miller is a personable heroine—evincing a power of emotion that is genuine and well controlled.

"Of the rest, Tully Marshall, Raymond Hatton, Nigel de Brulier and Brandon Hurst do competent work, but Norman Kerry is unhappily miscast as the romantic hero of the piece. He has a great deal of trouble getting about in his armor and wears a perpetual look of worry, as tho apprehensive that he might get his wig entangled with the plumage of his helmet.

"The story is a trifle slow and unsteady on its feet at the start—due, no doubt, to the difficulty of establishing the various identities. Once this obstacle has been surmounted, the narrative steps into an even gait and positively rushes at the finish. The basis of it all is the love of *Captain Phœbus* of the King's Guard for *Esmeralda*, the fair but humble ward of the treacherous *Clopin*.

"When *Esmeralda* is falsely accused of a murderous attack on her lover she is sentenced to die and sent to the portals of Notre Dame to do penance. *Quasimodo*, whom she has befriended, slides down the face of the cathedral and carries her inside, where she is given sanctuary.

"Then the fun starts. *Clopin* and his rebellious rabble arise and storm the cathedral to rescue the girl. *Captain Phœbus* and his soldiers charge the mob and prevent them from tearing Notre Dame to pieces.

"At the finish almost all the characters are lying in a bloody heap in the Cathedral Square, but the lovers are united, and Notre Dame is saved for the American tourists who are expected to arrive some five centuries later.

"Through all the twelve reels of 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame' there sounds the soft music of the cathedral's chimes. At the end *Quasimodo*, wounded and dying, staggers to the belfry and gives his final effort to the work that had occupied his distorted life. Painfully he tugs at the bell-rope, until he drops dead on the cobbled floor. He dies—and the bells, in mourning for their hunchbacked guardian, die too.

"It is a supremely impressive conclusion for a supremely impressive picture."

But in making this picture what happens to a masterpiece? Mr. Sherwood again speaks:

"The conversion process has not been a polite one. Victor Hugo's text has been placed on the rack, stretched to the breaking-point, and finally drawn and quartered as efficiently as tho the work of adaptation had been intrusted to the most experienced torturers in the skilfully cruel court of King Louis XI. But we doubt that many people will complain on this score. Victor Hugo's novel is not the immortal masterpiece that the advertisements make it out to be. It is a fine example of a blood-and-thunder melodrama, enlivened by occasional darts of irony, but far from inviolate.

"The only serious evidence of mutilation that is apparent in the picture lies in the toning down of all elements that might prove offensive to our little religious friends. Victor Hugo aimed several poisoned shafts at the church in 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame,' but Universal has been careful to see that all these are sterilized and blunted.

"'The Hunchback of Notre Dame' has been produced on a spectacular scale. The settings are magnificent beyond words and stamped with an authenticity, a fidelity to detail, that sets them above anything that has been erected in Hollywood before. Notre Dame itself is reproduced, down to the last gargoyle, and a considerable portion of Paris surrounds it. These scenes, lovely in themselves, have been photographed with the greatest intelligence—so that the resultant pictures are extraordinarily beautiful to behold."

Mr. Quinn Martin, of *The World*, noted from the program that the producers "found it necessary to eliminate a good deal of gore." Yet—

"We found last night that Universal had stept out in front of all other picture plays which we have seen in the matter of filming hideous cruelty being inflicted upon a human being. The whipping scenes, showing the pitiful figure of the stript hunchback, chained to the public block and lasht unmercifully with steel-tipped thongs, seem to us to be carried to an extreme entirely out of proportion with the importance of the situation. Yet there is not much question that in the vigorous treatment of the story, the picture men will tell you, lies the film's greatest appeal to their public.

"We do not pretend to know very much about just what method ought to have been adopted in the picturing of the old French classic, but it does seem that the overdrawn characters and the gruesome details might have been softened a bit r the weak-hearted among us.

"'The Hunchback of Notre Dame' is a marvelous example of 'bigness' in picture-making. Its views of the old cathedral show massive construction on the ots in Hollywood, and the direction of the mobs is superb. Judging by the difficulty which we found in keeping pace with he story as it flashed across the reen, it is likely that whatever rama there may have been available for the cinema was buried to a great extent beneath masonry, artificial faces, and costumery. If Lon Chaney had been granted a face with which to express the emotions of the Hunchback, we believe he would have done it well. As it is, his only possible chance to make his feelings known comes in those views when he sits atop the cathedral. He spits down upon the crowds to perfection."

The reviewer for *The Times* reacts also to the terror rather than to the pity of the picture:

"Naturally there is much in this picture which is not pleasant, any more than the works of Poe, some of Eugene O'Neill's strokes of genius, the stories of Thomas Burke, Stacey Aumonier, and many of the masters of the pen in the olden days. It is, however, a strong production, on which no pains or money have been spared to depict the seamy side of old Paris. The 'set' of the cathedral is really marvelous, having the appearance of solidity and massiveness, and in sequences looking down from it to the streets below give one a dizzy idea of height. If there were nothing else to see in this film it would be worth while to gaze upon the faithful copy of Notre Dame.

"The streets of Paris of yesteryear are also well constructed, but if they were not so mudless and dustless they would be more real and less like stage settings.

"Chaney throws his whole soul into making *Quasimodo* as repugnant as anything human could very well be, even to decorating his breast and back with hair. He is remarkably agile and impressive when showing his fearlessness for a great height, and the strength of his awful hands by climbing down the façade of the cathedral, and on one occasion down a rope, looking like a mammoth monkey on a stick. And yet in this distorted body there was gratitude, for *Esmeralda* is carried to sanctuary from the gibbet by this muscular ogre.

"Undoubtedly the most picturesque person in this photo-drama is *Clopin*, the king of beggars and assassins, a character that Ernest Torrence plays and appears to enjoy."

A MOVIE PESSIMIST

A MAN WHO ADMITS he spends much of his time foolishly, reads books that give him no pleasure, and goes to parties that often turn out boresome, finds something worse than all this in the movies, Mr. Burton Rascoe of the New York *Tribune* writes in the "Bookman's Day Book":

"Went to a 'movie' last night for the first time in over a year, and was propelled into this one through outside influence exerted upon sheer mental inertia. If I had had my wits about me, I should have summoned up remembrances of past horrors and tediums and fled precipitately. I should have recalled the many times I had tramped the streets in search of a Chaplin, Sennett, Lloyd, or just any comedy, and, finding none, had acquiesced to fate and gone into the nearest 'film drama,' there to squirm through some imbecile travesty of human emotions, in hopes that finally at least some travel pictures or topics of the day would be thrown upon the screen to quiet my diluted strain of a Scotch conscience about time and money wasted.

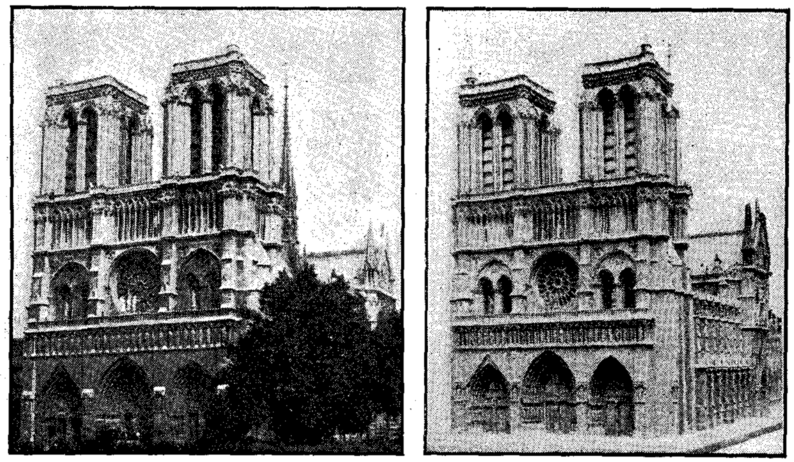
"I should have recalled how I had five times gone into the lobby to buy tickets for 'The Covered Wagon,' because Arthur Vance had told me this was a powerful and epical drama of American pioneering, beautifully screened, ingeniously directed, marvelously acted; and how I had backed away each time, recalling that I had been inveigled into seeing 'Foolish Wives' because some one told me that it had cost $3,000,000 and was far and away the best thing ever filmed. 'Foolish Wives' horrified me by its utter falsity and monumental silliness, and it embittered me to think that so much money had been spent toward such a palpable debauching of public taste. . . . I should have recalled that I had taken in perfect faith the verdicts of innumerable patrons and critics of the 'movies' that this or that film was a worthy production, but had not followed up their recommendations because of so many disappointments.

"I am not, I hope, snobbish in these matters, and I pretend nothing about my taste except that it has not, in the past, been satisfied by the serious drama of the films. That taste has been revolted rather except by comedies. And a burnt child dreads the fire."

THE WHIPPING-WHEEL IN THE PLACE DE GREVE

With the crowd assembled to witness the punishment of *Quasimodo* for his attempted abduction of *Esmeralda*. The mob scenes in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" are among its competitive features.

TAXING THE "POODLE-PETTING" OPERA-GOERS IN GEORGIA



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NOTRE DAME IN PARIS AND HOLLYWOOD

The photo-play reproduces it as it stood in 1482, differing in some details from to-day.

JUMPING OVER GEORGIA *may* perhaps be the reaction that traveling opera companies will take to a new bill of the Georgia legislature. Opera, says this lawmaking body, is a luxury and luxuries can stand being taxed, so the bill provides that "for every six performances of opera in cities of more than 100,000 population, $2,500 must be paid, and in cities of less population, $1,000." Opera being so expensive an undertaking in itself, the new burden will, it is feared, break its back. Atlanta is the only city which will have to bear the heavier burden, and this is the only Southern city visited by the Metropolitan Opera Company. In the course of the debate one legislator used language that makes many newspapers of his State blush. "Let us tax the crowd that attends grand opera," he is quoted in the Atlanta *Constitution* as saying, "the luxury-rolling, silk-rattling, diamond-wearing monkey- and poodle-dog nursing, and abbreviated apparel wearing gang." *The Constitution* compares such an attitude of mind with that of "the reddest of the reds and most radical of radicals" in Soviet Russia, and points out that "even the Soviet subsidizes grand opera—for it knows what music means to the people. And Georgia," it adds with the significant mark of exclamation, "is in enlightened, cultured, democratic America!" The Atlanta *Journal* looks upon the act as "a levy not upon the luxury of a few, but upon the inspiration of thousands. A foolish window tax upon the human soul. As well penalize art museums, flower gardens, schools and churches as to impose this boorish tax on production of the world's master music." Colman Hill, in the Macon *Telegraph*, shows that the purpose of the tax as voiced by the speaker quoted quite misses fire:

> "Their argument that the operatic season in Atlanta is supported by persons well able to bear an increase in the cost of admission tickets is absurd. Operatic patrons in Atlanta are mostly school- and music-teachers, students, and professional men and women who are barely able to stand the cost as it is. There are persons in the State whose thirst for a broadening of their culture is so great that they forego many pleasures during the year in order to save sufficient to visit Atlanta in April. Your and my legislators would scarce be able to comprehend any sacrifice on the altar of music."

A selection from the comment of other Georgia papers shows that this State is disposed to read a lesson to some of its freak lawmakers. First the Quitman *Free Press:*

> "There are music-lovers in every town in Georgia, including Quitman, who attend the opera, and they are not 'poodle-petting, silk-rattling, luxury-rolling' people, either. They are people who would prefer to see the legislature dispose of the business of the State without adopting the language and ideas of the Russian Bolsheviks who have succeeded in destroying not only the business but educational life of Russia."

And *The Worth County Local* remarks:

> "The placing of a twenty-five-hundred-dollar tax on grand opera was one of the outstanding demagogic acts of the legislature. One of the 'great' statesmen favoring the bill cast an insult on every female grand-opera-goer when he said they were silk-gowned poodle-dog lovers."

The Fort Gaines *Southwest Georgian* adds this plain-spoken comment:

> "Altho we belong to the 'red-neck' outfit, we do not believe the Georgia legislature did a very noble and righteous thing when it voted to impose a heavy tax on grand opera because—well, just because it is grand opera, and possibly because some of the members of the House and Senate opined that the 'red-necked' boys back in the 'woods' would be pleased. We can't use grand opera in our business at all—our ear for music isn't that kind. And we haven't any more use for grand opera than we have for the brand of demagoguery (if it is that) that resorts to class legislation against a minority with a view to currying cheap favor with a crass and ungenerous majority. Oh, yes, we wear a 'red-neck,' but the scarlet doesn't extend into our brain nor splotch our moral fiber."

Of course the question is essentially Georgia's, but outsiders have not been silent observers. Neighboring States who might be expected to feel the repercussions of this act are not backward in disapproval. This comment extends as far north as Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, *The Inquirer* of Philadelphia pointing out that it is difficult enough to make musical productions of a high order pay without any addition to their normal cost. Then the Anniston (Ala.) *Star:*

> "Legislators of Georgia evidently find the height of esthetic pleasure in 'Yes, We Have No Bananas' or 'I Wish I Was in Heaven a-Settin' Down,' but an aria from 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Aïda,' 'Tosca,' or one of the other favorites that have always played in Atlanta fails to give them any thrills. A black-face minstrel or an old-time fiddlers' contest would arouse the divine afflatus within their souls, but the performance of Kreisler or Heifetz are to them the merest drivel in the way of art—Georgia's solons are doing the entire South an injustice by making it harder for the people of this section to enjoy the world's best music. . . . Let us have more constructive legislators and less tomfoolery such as this."

The Nashville *Banner* takes a glance at both sides of the question, and tho in its comments favoring the action of the Georgia legislature it shows some misconceptions of the real conditions of opera as they are known in the North, *The Banner* notices most of the arguments against the act advanced by the Georgia papers, drawing a contrast between the European view that opera is one of the "public service institutions" and the American view that it is a "luxury."

> "Which attitude is right? The easiest conclusion, in view of Europe's longer and deeper acquaintanceship with all forms of art, is that their governments are right and that the Georgia government is wrong; and that, since the attitude shown in that State is also without doubt the one taken by a very large majority of United Statesers, the American attitude toward opera is wrong. Indeed, this is just what Atlanta opera fans are now concluding unanimously. And the names they are calling those seventy-five members of the House who voted for the opera-tax measure compare favorably with the epithets which those representatives of the 'poor down-trodden farmer' hurled on the House floor at the 'luxury-rolling, silk-rattling, diamond-wearing, poodle-petting persons who attend grand opera.'
>
> "Another conclusion might be that both the European attitude and the attitude of the 'famous 75' and their American

> sympathizers are right; or, that opera is a cultural need in Europe but a toy for the rich in America.
>
> "If this is the case, then there must be a great difference between opera in Europe and opera in America. And that is a fact. German-speaking countries have opera in the German language, France has it in French, and it is the same way in Italy, Russia and in all of the smaller countries, each having its opera sung in the language which those who pay money to hear it can understand. But on the grand-opera stage in America, the country of all countries where foreign languages are ignored and where the English language alone is understood, we have opera in Russian, German, French and Italian, and practically never in English.
>
> "A second difference: The opera-singers in Continental cities, being at home, serving their own home people, holding a position which is sure and being under a management which will take care of them when they are too old to serve any longer, do not feel the money lure. They work for modest salaries. The result of this is that the prices of admission can be held down to a level that we would call popular prices.
>
> "Opera-singers in America, on the contrary, are those who have been corralled by the foreign impresarios who go to Europe every summer with their fine-toothed combs and search the Continent for those singers who have talent and avarice enough to exchange their native artistic atmosphere for a year or so in the money-laden air of New York or Chicago. Then, when a couple of hundred of these dollar-chasing continentals are rounded up in one company and when that company opens its doors, is it any wonder that the prices of admission are exorbitant? Is it any wonder that that is a signal for the advance of the luxurious dames? Is it any wonder that ticket scalpers and all sorts of parasites infest the institution, driving to desperation the occasional poor duffer who may hunger and thirst after that form of music and who may be trying to negotiate for one of the cheapest seats?
>
> "No, there is no other word for it. Grand opera is carried on in America as an expensive luxury for the comparatively very few. And until it gets itself out of that category it can not expect to be treated with consideration and love by the very masses that are automatically excluded from its enjoyment."

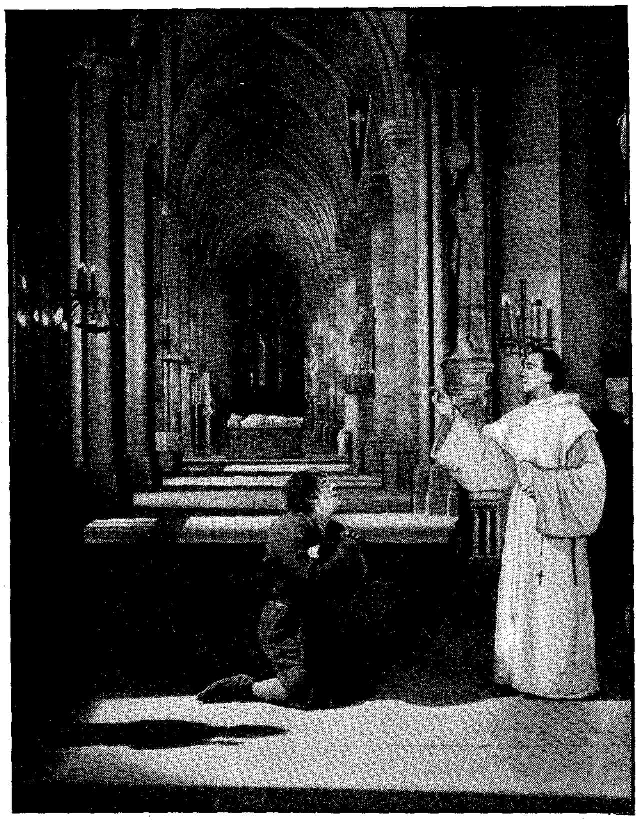
BOOKSELLING A LA FORD

"CARAVANING WITH BOOKS is the sport of the bibliopolic gods!" Such is the rather cryptic decree of Frank Shay, who has just reported on the third summer tour with a traveling bookshop. It appears that none of the three itinerant booksellers will ever do it again, for he adds that the experience "forever lays the ghost of the desire to carry books into the hinterland." To be sure, there are vast reaches in this country where the experiment hasn't been tried, and where results might be different. The itinerary of Miss Helen Boyd, the latest adventurer, began in New York, worked its way up the Hudson Valley to Woodstock, stopping en route at towns and places which seemed to contain the elements of a sale, then from Woodstock over Vermont and New Hampshire and into Maine. August 1 found the literary flivver on the last leg of its trip at Provincetown, all classic ground, one would say, and the places where bookish people are likely to be found. Neither, from the account in the *Publishers Weekly*, would one say that Miss Boyd, or Mr. Shay, who made the attempt in 1922, or the other pioneer who inaugurated the journeys, had omitted any of the external elements of allure. The country people were to be startled by the devices of the circus:

> "The peregrinating Parnassus on Wheels has been supplanted by The Vagabond Bookshop, operated by Miss Helen Boyd. It has all the earmarks of its predecessor, save that the staid and dignified lettering has given way on one side to a modernistic conception of a poet reclining soulfully against the mountain Christopher Morley popularized. The other side has a scene from 'Maud Muller' or, it may be, Rebecca at the well. The colors are vivid greens and reds picked out with pale purples and simple saffrons, following closely the ideas of Ernest Elmo Calkins. Just as he predicted, the effect is startling and pleasing. The interior and stock are substantially the same, save the best sellers of last year are replaced by those of this year. Miss Boyd reports heavy demands for 'Black Oxen,' Papini's 'Life of Christ,' Havelock Ellis's 'The Dance of Life,' and Harry Kemp's 'Tramping on Life.' A steady seller is Morley's 'Parnassus on Wheels,' suggested, no doubt, by the venture itself."

Mr. Shay imagines a promised land, but does not venture to set its geographical location:

> "There is no doubt that some day a traveling bookshop will pay expenses and earn dividends, but the territory covered will have to be more thickly populated with readers and book-buyers, and the jumps between sales considerably shortened. One can not carry a ton of books very far on a gallon of gas, and garage charges are heavy. New England garage men seem to feel instinctively that any one who has money enough to engage upon such a venture can be mulcted of heavy sums for new timers and spark-plugs. They come very near the truth.



IN AN AISLE AT NOTRE DAME

The dwarfed bell-ringer of the cathedral schooled by his guardian and master *Dom Claude.* The interior is a faithful reconstruction of the famous French edifice for the movies.

> "The elements that, on the part of the purchaser, go to make for a sale are more or less well known. They are the result of a mood, a desire for mental stimulation, the recommendation of an acquaintance, a review, any one of a thousand things. The reader thus inflicted knows just where to get his book—by mail, or by a personal visit to a bookshop, at the public library, or by borrowing it from a friend. The nomadic bookshop is seldom about when such a phenomenon occurs. Salesmanship does enter into the problem, but book-buyers are too widely scattered, at least in New England, to make that territory profitable to one with the greatest ability. New England thrift seems to be proof against the thrills even of the greatest books.
>
> "At Peterborough, N. H., where the MacDowell Colony holds forth, Miss Boyd fell into the hands of a Salvationist. He tried to convert her—to what, Miss Boyd did not say. In looking over her stock he said, cryptically, that he 'knew one writer who would not go to heaven.' When asked his name he became silent. He probably knew what happened to a book when Mr. Sumner said it was a bad one and should *not* be read. At another point an old New England lady came up and informed the voyageur that she was an omnivorous reader. 'But,' she said kindly, 'I read only my Bible.'
>
> "A really successful way to run a book caravan is to have one owned by the National Association of Book Publishers, which will rent it to any designing bookseller. He can have his fling and then rest quietly. For a couple of days the writer operated Miss Boyd's wagon and found that he had had sufficient to last until next year."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN "AMERICAN"

A TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT into "American," samples of which have been widely published, has so stirred the press as to make the Bible the most-talked-of book of the day. Opinion divides sharply. Some of the editors who have taken down their dusty copies of the King James version to read again the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount and compare them with the revised versions assure us that the latter will not relegate the older version into oblivion, and that the new translation has the virtue of being helpful to those to whom the English of an earlier day is obscure. But there are others who look upon the translation into present-day vernacular as a useless pollution of the well of English undefiled, no more helpful than the simple, monosyllabic language of King James's time. Tampering with the Bible, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is chipping a cathedral. . . . It is substituting a sign-board for a work of mural art. It is tearing down a temple to build a warehouse." This age, agrees the New York *World*, "is no more competent to revise the King James version than was Sir Philip Sidney to adjust the valves of a gasoline engine." In the view of the Kansas City *Journal-Post*, "one might as well 'improve' Shakespeare and make him 'understandable' by rewriting the master's unapproachable diction and placing it upon the intellectual level of the Fourth Reader in the public schools."

The translation has been made by Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago, who, we are told in an announcement of the University of Chicago Press, has spent his life in the study of the Greek Testament, and has made a translation entirely worthy of the years of preparation that have preceded it. "Because the New Testament was written not in classical Greek, not in the literary language of the day, but in the common Greek of every-day life," it is argued in the announcement, "it follows that conversational English will best translate the original thought, and will best retain the vigor, ease, and clarity of the New Testament." And the new translation, we are assured, will cause the Bible to "become thumb-worn, not shelf-worn." Here is Professor Goodspeed's translation of the Lord's Prayer, as it is quoted from the press:

"Our Father in heaven, Your Kingdom come. Give us to-day bread for the day. And forgive us our debts as we have forgiven our debtors, and do not subject us to temptation, but save us from the evil one."

Notable among other translations is that of Professor Moffatt, D.D., D. Litt., which is widely used in this country and in Great Britain. The American Revised version is also largely used in this country, and is officially recognized by most of the Protestant denominations. Comparisons will be interesting, and we give, in parallel columns, the translations of the Beatitudes as appearing in the King James version, the American Revised version, Dr. Moffatt's version, and Dr. Goodspeed's version.

FOUR VERSIONS OF THE BEATITUDES

THE KING JAMES	AMERICAN REVISED	DR. MOFFATT'S	DR. GOODSPEED'S
Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	Blessed are those who feel poor in spirit! the realm of heaven is theirs.	Blessed are they who feel their spiritual need, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to them.
Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.	Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.	Blessed are the mourners! they will be consoled.	Blessed are the mourners, for they will be consoled.
Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.	Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.	Blessed are *the humble!* *they will inherit the earth.*	Blessed are the humble minded, for they will possess the land.
Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.	Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.	Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for goodness! they will be satisfied.	Blessed are they who are hungry and thirsty for uprightness, for they will be satisfied.
Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.	Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.	Blessed are the merciful! they will find mercy.	Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.
Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.	Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.	Blessed are the pure in heart! they will see God.	Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.
Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.	Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called sons of God.	Blessed are the peacemakers! they will be ranked sons of God.	Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called God's sons.
Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.	Blessed are those who have been persecuted for the sake of goodness! the realm of heaven is theirs.	Blessed are they who have endured persecution for their uprightness, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to them.
Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.	Blessed are ye when men shall reproach you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets that were before you.	Blessed are you when men denounce you and persecute you and utter all manner of evil against you for my sake; rejoice and exult in it, for your reward is rich in heaven; that is how they persecuted the prophets before you.	Blessed are you when people abuse you, and persecute you, and falsely say everything bad of you on my account. Be glad and exult over it, for you will be richly rewarded in heaven, for that is the way they persecuted the prophets who went before you.

A good example of the colloquialism Dr. Goodspeed uses is furnished in his translation of the thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians, which we quote from the Chicago *Tribune:*

"If I can speak the language of men and even of angels, but have no love, I am only a noisy gong or a clashing cymbal. If I am inspired to preach and know all the secret truths and possess all knowledge, and if I have such perfect faith that I can move mountains, but have no love, I am nothing. Even if I give away everything I own, and give myself up, but do it in pride, not love, it does me no good. Love is patient and kind. Love is not envious or boastful. It does not put on airs. It is not rude. It does not insist on its rights. It does not become angry. It is not resentful. It is not happy over injustice, it is only happy with truth. It will bear anything, believe anything, hope for anything, endure anything. Love will never die out. If there is inspired preaching, it will pass away. If there is ecstatic speaking, it will cease. If there is knowledge, it will pass away. For our knowledge is imperfect and our preaching is imperfect. But when perfection comes, what is imperfect will pass away. When I was a child I talked like a child, I thought like a child, I reasoned like a child. When I became a man I put aside my childish ways. For now we are looking at a dim reflection in a mirror, but then we shall see face to face. Now my knowledge is imperfect, but then I shall know as fully as God knows me. So faith, hope, and love endure. These are the great three, and the greatest of them is love."

In rewriting the miracle of stilling the waves, Professor Goodspeed makes Jesus say: "You have so little faith." Compare that, says the St. Louis *Star*, for ease, clearness and force with the words of the King James version: "O ye of little faith." What, we are asked, is left of the inspirational quality, "of the quality of appeal, of exalted chiding"? All Dr. Goodspeed does, continues this St. Louis paper indignantly, "is destroy the poetry of the Bible, a poetry whose simplicity is the foundation of its power." The intent of the translator is in itself laudable enough, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "but to what avail? Who except students read or care a rap for any version of the Bible but that which has become sanctified by time and by the experience of the English-speaking people?" Translations later than the King James version do not materially alter any of the fundamental meanings, we are told, and the notion that the New Testament needs a rendering more in accord with the common speech of the present is "scholarly nonsense." And, anyway, "it is as much of an anachronism to put the gospels in colloquial American terms of to-day as it would be to put pants on the twelve Apostles."

The claim that many fail to get the meaning from the King James version is disputable, asserts the Columbus *Dispatch*. "Many are not convinced that there is any serious difficulty, even for the uneducated to whom the Scriptures must be read by others, in grasping the meaning of the King James version. And aside from the mere intellectual apprehension of the meaning, there are great numbers of Bible readers who feel that the stately dignity and reverence of the King James version has no effective counterpart in any other version of the sacred book, in whole or in part, ever presented in the English tongue." Its language, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has filtered into our daily talk to an extent not appreciated except by those who have studied it. The epic, metrical qualities of the King James version have made the English Bible "dear to millions of English readers—readers who from the literary point of view are unlettered and simple. They have loved the Bible without any knowledge of literary criticism, without any conscious appreciation of its literary eminence. It came to the poor and lowly as the Word of God in the Voice of God, and it went to their hearts unchecked by anachronisms or quaintnesses of construction."

But the purpose of Professor Goodspeed, says the Chicago *Evening Post*, has had an aim other than an ambition to improve the grace and beauty and musical charm of the language used by the scholars of King James's day. "He knows, as any student of the New Testament must know, that there are many passages in it which no longer carry readily the thought of the writer to the modern reader, because, however beautiful the English in which it was rendered three centuries ago, it is not the English of our common speech to-day."

The purpose of Dr. Goodspeed, asserts the Spokane *Spokesman's Review*, would make the Bible a book which is enjoyable to read and easy to understand. "The arrangement is such as appeals to the average American, and is what he expects and demands when he picks up a book." The danger that the new translation will in any degree supersede the King James version is so remote, says the Detroit *Free Press*, as to be non-existent, "while, on the other hand, if it will create a little curiosity among the millions who are totally ignorant of the contents of the Bible in any form, it will be at least a cultural benefit to America."

MISSION SCHOOLS SHELVING CHRIST

OMISSION OF THE NAME OF CHRIST in songs and prayers is demanded in some missionary schools in India, "lest the mention of His name offend non-Christian students who were required to attend chapel," and in Turkey, we are told further, native students, moved by a similar reason, have asserted the right to absent themselves from chapel and Bible class. More surprizing is the report that in some instances the concessions demanded by these pupils have been granted by the missionaries, to the great indignation of some of the supporters of the schools, who are unable to concede that this rebuff to Christianity will not stultify their effort and nullify the purpose for which the schools were founded. Indeed, the "Bangalore Controversy," as a case in point in the India Mission of the London Missionary Society is termed, has threatened, we are told, to disrupt the supporters of that society. The immediate cause of this embroglio was the printing of hymn-books, for use in the Bangalore Mission schools, in which the name of Christ and references to Him were omitted. Also the masters in the schools are said to have decided to refrain from praying in the name of Christ in their compulsory chapel services, being moved by the desire, we are told, to avoid making hypocrites of worshipers or alienating those whom the missionaries desire to win to Christ. There is, indeed, good reason, says *The Missionary Review of the World*, from which we get the story, to question the advisability of compelling any one, young or old, to join in outwardly worshiping God against his will. "Where, however, there is no overruling desire to secure government support or to build up a numerically great institution, the spirit and purpose of the schools may be so avowedly and dominantly Christian that those antagonistic to this spirit and purpose will not attend the school."

After sending a special deputation to India to look into the Bangalore case, the London Missionary Society have met the situation by adopting resolutions which they hope will avoid a split in the society and, at the same time, establish clear-cut Christian policies in the mission schools. They announce:

> "The Society stands firmly for strictly evangelical and evangelistic mission work in all of its schools and hospitals as well as in its preaching.
>
> "The Society expresses its confidence in the loyalty of its missionaries to Christ and His Gospel.
>
> "While there must be allowed a certain amount of liberty to the missionaries as to the methods adopted on the field, the Society expresses disapproval of the omission of the name of Christ from the hymn-books or from public worship. If some religious services are held that are not avowedly Christian, then other distinctly Christian services must also be held for the students at frequent intervals."

As *The Missionary Review of the World* tells us, things are happening at Bangalore:

> "The Society lays down the general policy that nothing is to be printed with the Society's funds or imprint without the express permission of the Council.
>
> "Already the Society has received the resignation of the Hindu headmaster of the Boys' School at Bangalore, where he had been for some years and where only one-third of the teachers are Christians. This school has 756 boys on roll, of whom only one in twenty is a Christian. It was here that the incident occurred that gave rise to the controversy. The Society is adopting the policy of strengthening the evangelistic features of its work in India and of emphasizing the Christian instruction in the schools, even at the cost of discontinuing some of them."

There are "acknowledged difficulties" in the conduct of the high-grade mission schools and colleges, and—

> "Among these difficulties is the inability to secure adequately trained Christian teachers for all branches. In order to maintain the required standard and to secure government support, some mission schools employ more non-Christian than Christian teachers. We could scarcely expect a Christian atmosphere in

such a school. It is no wonder that in too many mission schools there are few if any conversions to Christ and that some graduates or former students go out equipped to be more formidable antagonists of Christianity."

However, certain aspects of the question involved in the non-Christian students' demand for their "rights" become less disconcerting when we reverse the situation:

"This demand, which some missionaries are inclined to grant for fear of alienating those whom they desire to win, seems to overlook the main purpose for which the schools were founded. If a group of Hindus came to America for the avowed purpose of teaching Vedantic philosophy and if training in that and other subjects were offered free to those who chose to come or were sent by their parents, then it would seem unreasonable for pupils to absent themselves from classes where the Vedas were studied sympathetically or to ask that the teachers conform their mode of public worship to meet the prejudices of pupils and their parents. The same arguments would hold if the school were established to teach any kind of philosophy, science or religion that the founders believed to be essential and that was not disloyal to the government or against morality.

"Attendance at mission schools is voluntary; instruction is usually free and the schools are founded with the avowed purpose of instructing pupils in the Christian religion and of preparing them for useful lives by teaching important secular branches. It would be better, in our opinion, to close the schools or to limit the attendance to those interested in Christianity rather than to fail to present Christ and His Gospel sympathetically to all comers or to keep in the background the main aim of the school."

GOD'S PART IN LABOR DISPUTES

THE MAN IN THE LIMOUSINE might revolt if he were to change places with the man behind the wheelbarrow; but we are not to make the mistake that all virtue in the quarrel between capital and labor is loaded in the wheelbarrow and all the fault in the limousine. Both men want the same thing, spiritual fulness of life and a safe distance from the poorhouse, which suggests that they can reach an understanding without a preliminary resort to blows. But perhaps neither side ever sees the shadow it casts, and A. Herbert Gray, a British writer, in an open letter to employers and a similar communication to labor, attempts to picture to each its faults and its weaknesses, and he points the way to understanding and cooperation. The letters are published in tract form by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, a British organization, and are considered of such general interest and timeliness as to be republished on this side of the water by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, through the Research Department of its Commission on the Church and Social Service. In his letter to employers Mr. Gray says:

"You repeatedly say—publicly in measured words, and privately in other words—that the real obstacle to progress is the unreasonable attitude of the workers. Their demands for wages are said to be extortionate. Their willingness to strike on any small provocation is pronounced fatal to settled business. You say they are both suspicious and unreliable; you give the country the impression that you believe them to be greedy, thriftless, ignorant, and selfish; your cry is that they should abandon strikes, settle down to hard work, and let us all get busy making up the wastage of the war.

"But have you sincerely tried to understand what lies behind this almost universal willingness to strike?

"I suggest that it would be worth your while to sit back and really study this titanic force that confronts you. It is essentially an undying force. Not till the spirit of man is finally broken (a thing unthinkable) will he cease to seek a fuller life for himself. You sought it and found it, and should therefore be able to sympathize.

"The essential trouble is that under the present system only the few can find that fulness of life. A few become employers and managers; a few direct and control, and have scope for initiative; a few find their opportunities equal to their abilities: but for the great majority none of these things are true."

As Mr. Gray goes on to observe, "it is the finer elements in our humanity which make the men revolt," and he says to the employers:

"You would revolt in their circumstances. If only you would believe that, a new day would begin to dawn at once.

"It is true that our workers want a higher standard of material comfort. And they do not believe you when you say it is economically impossible, for they know that the productive capacity of the nation is not nearly fully organized. Further, they are rather suspicious of rapid production just now, because it seems to glut the markets and so to decrease employment. But their entirely defensible craving for a higher standard of comfort is not the heart of this matter. They want a system within which there shall be real scope for their full humanity. They want a real share of control. They want responsible places within the industrial world—industrial citizenship, as they call it. And they will always want it till they get it.

"Would it not be the finest possible use you could make of your power and the position you have won to use them in taking the lead in thinking out and then working out a quite different system; to aim at a system which would give all men at least a share of control and a responsible interest in the whole concern; to help the workers to become fit for control if they are not now fit; to consent, for your part, to stand in with the men simply as partners; to use your great gifts in overcoming the tremendous difficulties of starting and working such a system?"

Turning now to Mr. Gray's letter addrest to labor, we find him saying:

"A party that hopes to make a new world must have an ideal for the whole of society. It is quite fatal to it to have merely a class outlook. The severest judgment that can be passed upon many bygone governments is that they legislated deliberately only for one class. But there is real danger that the Labor Movement may imitate that fatal mistake, Your leaders disavow any such purpose, but in the rank-and-file of your movement there remains a great deal of class feeling and even some class hatred. Your best friends are constrained to pray first and foremost that you may be purged of that poison.

"Further, why alienate people unnecessarily? Why use language that suggests a belief in violent and destructive revolution? You are convinced, as I believe rightly, that your movement is aiming at making the good life possible for all; but in a country such as this you can only succeed by persuading the majority of all its citizens to agree with you; only thus can a permanent transformation of society be achieved peaceably."

As "the press repeats the wilder utterances of irresponsible orators," the "middle classes do not realize the difference between these and the real policy of labor," thinks Mr. Gray, and he remarks:

"You can not expect them to do so unless you take more pains to inform them—you can not expect any gulf to be bridged from one side only.

"Then, you are often very eloquent about the mistakes of Christians, and no doubt with much justice. Why, then, do you imitate the worst of our mistakes? We have allowed small matters to divide us up into sects and rival bodies so that we are fatally weakened for our real business. But you are sectarians also. You allow personalities to embitter your common life, and you have fallen apart into rival sections, with the result that you are terribly weakened in practical matters.

"Lastly, can you not purge your movement of the suspicion of mere materialism? I know very well how deep and sincere is the spiritual passion in the hearts of many of your best men. I know how truly moral ideals inspire thousands of the rank-and-file of your movement. I know it is only a slander when the movement as a whole is labeled materialistic. But something else is true also. In many of your meetings wild talk is left unchallenged in which the moral and religious instincts of ordinary people are outraged.

"The instinct of our nation is such that no movement will ever succeed in Britain that is not based upon the acknowledgment of God and of those eternal moral principles which are embodied in Christianity. Our churches may have failed, but men know that Christ was right. If you are ever to overthrow the strongholds of mammon and militarism, you will need to draw upon the eternal wells of inspiration and strength which were opened for the world by Him. If you do not use force, you must needs rely on moral power. And moral power comes only to those who rely on God."

THE PAST THREE MONTHS IN WORLD HISTORY

A COMPARATIVELY QUIET, if somewhat disordered, world greeted the arrival of the second quarter of 1923; but "Labor Day," terminating the quarter, found the nations facing at least two crises of international importance. Italy and Greece were, in effect, at war, or at least swords' points, with powder-trails leading off into most of the other countries of Europe, much in the way that resulted in the world-explosion following the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne, nine years ago this July. The peril of a European conflagration from this danger-point seems to be held in check, at present, chiefly by the influence of the League of Nations.

Farther to the east, the two greatest cities of Japan, with hundreds of smaller cities, seaports and villages round about, were in ruins as a result of the most deadly earthquake, scientists say, which has shaken the crust of the earth for centuries. Huge tidal waves, on the one hand, and fire, on the other, added to the horror of this natural catastrophe, in which tens and perhaps even hundreds of thousands of persons lost their lives, and hundreds of thousands more were injured.

THE "vacation season," including the summer months of June, July and August, has been anything but a vacation season for the world at large. Vast changes have come, which seem to presage events of even wider importance in the near future. This brief résumé of the news of the world during the past three months is given here for the information of the many who spend their spare hours of summer outdoors and have not had full opportunity to keep in close touch with the current events leading up to the world situation of to-day.

In the meantime, in America, death had taken away the Chief Executive of the nation, and a new President presided over the destinies of the United States. The Government had at last recognized Mexico and the long and costly friction between the two neighboring countries seemed at an end. The coal strike, to which America, it might appear, is becoming accustomed as an annual fall event, had been called. The twelve-hour work-day of the steel mills, so long under attack by humanitarians and unions, was in process of displacement by the eight-hour day.

Running through the history of the whole period, especially through the history of Europe, is that unsettled heritage from the Great War, the German reparations question. The disagreements springing from France's occupation of the Ruhr most critically affected England, France, Belgium and Germany; but the United States, it seems to be generally agreed, also has a large stake in the matter, and the French Government has recently explicitly stated that its attitude toward German reparations must be modified by the attitude which America takes toward French indebtedness.

REPARATIONS AND THE RUHR

Early in the beginning of the quarter, on June 7, the German Government made a reparations offer of 1,200,000,000 gold marks, payable annually, guaranteed by railroad, industrial real estate, and customs receipts. No mention was made of abandoning "passive resistance" in the Ruhr. The offer was declined by France, and declared, in Paris, to be inacceptable to Belgium. On June 10 Premier Poincaré asked the British Government to join France and Belgium in announcing to Germany that "passive resistance" in the Ruhr must cease. On the same day, two French non-commissioned officers were reported to have been killed by Germans in a street fight in Dortmund, and on the following day six Germans were killed and several wounded in a clash between a German mob and French troops in the same city.

Premier Poincaré, on June 29, obtained a unanimous vote in the French Senate for an appropriation of 307,000,000 francs to cover expenses in the Ruhr occupation. He announced that France would never quit the Ruhr until Germany paid her debt. Three days later, on July 2, Pope Pius XI was reported to have instructed the Papal Nuncio in Berlin to request the German Government to end sabotage in the Ruhr, and other crimes committed, "under the pretext of passive resistance. The French and Belgian Governments notified the German Government on July 6 that diplomatic relations would be suspended unless the German Government repudiated the recent crimes in the Ruhr. Two days later, on July 8, the German Governor-General of the Rhine Province posted a proclamation condemning sabotage.

Premier Baldwin of England announced before Parliament, on July 12, that, while the British Government was determined that Germany must pay reparations to the fullest extent of her capacity, nevertheless he was convinced that the continued occupation of the Ruhr was "fraught with the gravest peril." Premier Poincaré replied, on July 15, that Germany was profiting by the divergence of views among the Allies, and that France, with the cooperation of Belgium, was forced to hold the Ruhr in order to exact reparations. Premier Poincaré announced further, on July 25, that Belgium and France found the British attitude on reparations unacceptable. France raised, on the same date, the blockade of the areas which had been closed as a punishment for a bomb explosion on a train carrying Belgium soldiers home. Ten of the soldiers were killed.

Epitomizing, in the House of Commons, facts which made a joint Allied demand on Germany impossible, Prime Minister Baldwin announced on August 2: "We want settlement quickly, but we can not have it both ways. We must have either a broken country that will pay no reparations, or a Germany powerful industrially that will be able to pay reparations." Chancellor Cuno, of Germany, on August 8, announced that there could be no negotiations with France as long as she maintained "her desire to crush Germany." He asserted, at the same time, that the British proposals for obtaining reparations were not agreeable to the Fatherland.

The French Court of Cassation on the following day rejected the appeal of Baron Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp plant at Essen, and other directors of the Krupp company who were fined and sentenced to imprisonment for disobedience to the French regulations in the Ruhr.

On August 11, the United Socialist members of the German Reichstag adopted a resolution of "no confidence" in Chancellor Cuno's Government. Since they formed the majority of the Reichstag members, the German Chancellor and his entire Cabinet resigned the following day. President Ebert commissioned Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, to form a new Government.

A British note to France and Belgium on Allied policy toward Germany, made public on August 12, challenged the legality of the French occupation of the Ruhr, suggested that the question should be referred to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, or be settled by suitable arbitration, and declared that continued occupation of the Ruhr "conjures up dangers of the gravest import." The note further recommended that the maximum reparations from Germany be fixt.

The German attitude, in the meantime, had been modified by increasing internal troubles. By the middle of August, the value of the mark had fallen to eight millions to the dollar. The high cost of food was causing trouble in provincial Germany, and riots were reported, with several score people killed in various places. Strikes multiplied. On August 13, Germany formally notified the Reparations Commission that all reparations deliveries in kind would cease, "for the present," because of "the great expense involved." On the same date, an official French statement announced that the solution of the reparations problem lay in the hands of England first, and the United States afterward.

In his opening address in the German Reichstag, on August 14, Chancellor Stresemann announced that if the free and unrestricted administration of the Ruhr were assured to Germany, and if every imprisoned German were restored to liberty, the German Government would undertake to settle the reparations problem promptly. Two days later, on August 16, he declared, according to a dispatch from Berlin, that Germany would accept any form of civil control in the Ruhr by a commission which included English representatives.

Both France and Belgium submitted notes to the British Government, on August 21, upholding the legality of the Ruhr occupation, and opposing an international commission to fix Germany's capacity to make payment. Premier Poincaré in the course of his note indirectly asked what the United States intended to do about the French debt.

On August 25, the Allies and the German Government agreed to cooperate in the food crisis in Prussia, Bavaria and Baden. This was hailed in several quarters as "the first step toward abolishing passive resistance in the Ruhr."

RUSSIA AND IRELAND ON THE WAY TO PEACE

The Bolshevist Government of Russia, during the three months in question, has exercised a far less disturbing influence than formerly. On June 8, Leo Kameneff, Acting Soviet Premier, expresst Russia's gratitude for the American Relief Administration work, and his agreement which the Administration's belief that Russia's need would end with the coming harvest. No further announcement of any importance came from the land of the Soviets until the Greco-Italian trouble developed late in August when, it was reported, the Soviet Army was being mobilized, as a general precautionary measure.

Ireland's internal troubles, in the same time, rapidly diminished. Shortly before the beginning of the quarter, Eamon de Valera, in an order captured by Free State troops, announced that further struggles were futile and advised the Republicans to lay down their arms. He stated, on June 29, that in the approaching Irish election the Republicans would nominate one candidate in each constituency, but that under no circumstances would the candidate take the oath of allegiance. On August 15 de Valera was arrested by Free State Troops while addressing a political meeting at Ennis, County Clare. The place of his imprisonment was not recorded, nor was any report made as to his whereabouts after the elections, held in the latter part of August. The polling was reported as "generally quiet." The returns, as announced by the Free State Government on September 3, gave the Government 63 seats, the Republicans 44, Independents 16, Labor 15, and the Farmers 15.

THE DISARMAMENT TREATY SIGNED

In the middle of the summer, the French Chamber of Deputies ratified the Washington Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, by a vote of 460 to 106. A few days later, on July 11, the French Senate ratified the Treaty, with only three dissenting votes. Since France was the only one of the nations represented at the Disarmament Conference which had not already approved the Treaty, this ratification paved the way for the final formal signature, which took place at Washington on August 17.

In the meantime, on July 23, the House of Commons had adopted a motion calling on Prime Minister Baldwin to use the influence of the League of Nations to bring about a general limitation of armaments, based on the plan of naval limitation that resulted from the conference called by President Harding. A temporary mixed commission on the reduction of armaments, appointed by the League of Nations, on August 8, adopted a proposed treaty designed to being about reduced armament. It was planned to bring the treaty before the League sometime during the September meeting.

Another proposal in favor of outlawing war was presented when the delegates of the International Federation of Working Women, in convention at Vienna, unanimously adopted, on August 14, an anti-militarist resolution presented by Mrs. Raymond Robbins, their president. A few days later, the same congress went on record in favor of a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE

A treaty that seemed to increase the prospect for European peace and prosperity was signed when the Allies and the Turks finally succeeded in coming to an agreement at Lausanne. The treaty, signed on July 24, provided for the return of Constantinople to Turkey, and for the compulsory exchange of population between Greece and Turkey. Two days later, on July 28, American and Turkish experts reached an agreement providing that the United States should receive "most favored nation treatment" in connection with the freedom of the Straits for merchantmen and warships. On August 6, American and Turkish delegations signed treaties which provided for the United States complete liberty in navigation and accorded "most favored nation treatment" in regard to prohibition, and duties and taxes. The Turkish delegates at Lausanne also undertook to assure equitable treatment for the Christian populations in Turkey.

Affairs in China, which, early in June, were in a disturbed condition, due to banditry and other difficulties, improved during the period. Eight men, including four Americans, who were the last of the 77 foreign prisoners taken on May 6 by Shantung bandits in their raid on the Tientsin-Pukow express, were released on June 12. The following day, Li Yuan-Hung, President of the Chinese Republic, was captured at Tientsin by troops acting on the order of Wang Chen-Ping, Governor of Chihli Province. Li Yuan-Hung immediately tendered his resignation as President of the Chinese Republic. Three days later, however, on June 17, Li announced, from his residence in the British concession at Tientsin, that he recalled his resignation. Whether or not this apparent agreement to differ was generally satisfactory, no further reports of wars or banditry came from China during the period.

Bulgaria, after a revolution early in June, also settled back into a comparatively peaceful state. The Agragian Government was overthrown on June 9 by an organization of reserve officers supported by the active army, and a new government was formed from the opposition parties, except the Communists. Eighty gendarmes were killed in the fighting. The former Premier, Alexandre Stamboulisky, captured by troops of the new Government on June 14, was reported killed, "while attempting to escape," on June 15.

Trouble in the Philippines also ran a course during this period. Early in July members of the Council of State of the Philippines resigned, "as a protest against the encroachment by Governor-General Wood on the constitutional rights of the Filipino people." Manuel Quezon, head of the new Collectivista party, announced that the resignation did not constitute an attack on the United States Government. On July 23 the Philippine legislature unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the recall of Governor-General Wood, on the ground that he was not permitting a proper measure of self-government to the native citizens. Manuel Quezon cabled to the Government at Washington, on August 21, a charge that Governor-General Wood had appointed an ex-convict mayor of Manila. No action on these difficulties was reported by Washington.

Toward the end of the period, on August 15, records of a conference between representatives of the United States and Mexico, embodying an agreement to make possible the resumption of diplomatic relations, were signed in Mexico City. On August 23 the State Department announced that arrangements had been practically completed for full recognition of the Mexican Government, together with the resumption of diplomatic relations, and on August 31 it was announced that relations had been formally resumed.

TYPHOON, VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES

Natural calamities played a great part in Europe during the period under consideration, coming to a terrific climax in the earthquake that devastated Japan.

Mt. Etna, in Sicily, on June 18 erupted violently, and endangered five villages. Thirty thousand inhabitants fled with such of their belongings as they could carry away. On the following day, torrents of lava were reported flowing from the mountain. Several villages were overwhelmed, and many of the natives were made destitute.

Two hundred lives were lost in the vicinity of Hong Kong on August 18, several thousands of persons were injured, and huge property damages were suffered, as a result of a terrific typhoon.

On September 1, a catastrophe combined of earthquake, tidal waves and fire, laid waste almost the whole of Tokyo and Yokohama, as well as several other cities on the eastern seaboard of Japan, where the mortality list was estimated at 150,000 to 300,000. The disaster was said to be the greatest in history.

THE GRECO-ITALIAN IMBROGLIO

While North Europe was concerned over the German reparations settlement, South Europe was facing a complicated number of difficulties centering about the Balkans. On July 8 the Roumanian-Jugo-Slav defensive alliance was renewed for three years, and on July 12 the French Chamber of Deputies voted a loan of 300,000,000 francs to Jugo-Slavia, whose chief foreign policy was directed against the attempts of Italy to make the Adriatic Sea "an Italian lake." Late in August, a commission from the League of Nations was at work laying out the disputed Greco-Albanian boundary near Janina. On August 27 the

(*Continued on page 54*)

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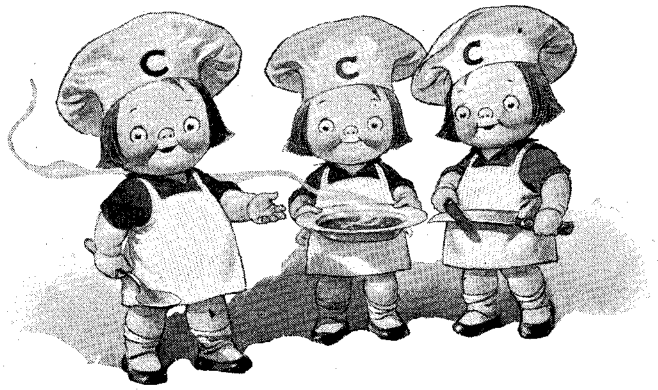

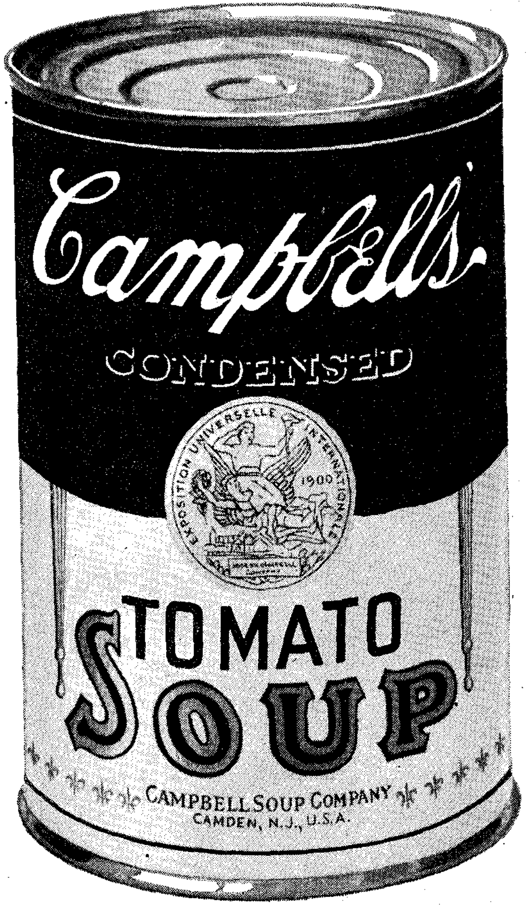

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We can supply your grocer with any of these soups

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IT'S a good biographical summary of Marlowe which *The Call* (New York) publishes. Most countries take their wastrel poets to their hearts. Poe was not a swashbuckler like Marlowe and François Villon. Does his fame need it?

"KIT" MARLOWE

By Jules Freedman

What madness drew you to your sudden grave,
With all your bright blood spilling? Is it to ask?
Could you have laid your head upon a pillow
Night after night? Slept the dull prose of peace?
Lived the plain life? Choked still your leaping soul?
Not while the night burnt with a million stars,
And red-lipt lassies pulsed on perfumed roads,
Not while the fiery nectar lit the cup;
The demon Life raged fiercely in your breast.

And so, boldly you went your careless way,
Swaggering grandly down the crazy road,
Drinking, carousing through the rollicking night,
Swearing great oaths, making immortal poems,
Challenging Fate, flinging your glove at God. . . .
And so you went, draining the bubbling cup,
And across your fevered fancy rushed the fury
Of your dark creations, the glare and frenzy,
The horror and the reddened gloom you drew. . . .

But through the dross and tinsel of the show,
When all the empty bombast dies away,
Marlowe, we see you standing in the dawn,
Amid the wreckage of your gorgeous dreams,
Your hot eyes glowing with a nobler light,
Your passion grandly rising, your magic lips
Apart, your songs in golden rapture flowing.

There is a submerged romance in the prohibition against "telling" one person only. This poem is to be found in "The Dancer in the Shrine and Other Poems" (Doran).

"GO TELL THE BAKER SELLING BUNS"

By Amanda Benjamin Hall

When I have gone on my last way, go tell the roving bee,
The honey-hunter. He'll accept the news indifferently!
Go tell the baker selling buns, the children in the street,
Whose cries are hard with happiness—the bird you chance to meet.
Oh, like a gossip dolorous, go make of it a game
And choose for partners all the folk who never heard my name.
But do not tell Tom Trimmingham—I'd rather you would not,
And should you meet on Sussex Downs avoid him on the spot,
Or say instead the day is fine, the crops are gathered fair,
Or ask him if he's felt the touch of winter in the air.

Since Mr. Harding ended his days among his Western fellow citizens, the note of grief and mourning has been especially sounded in verse from the far West. The Bellingham (Wash.) *Reveille* has this:

THE LONELY SEA

By Ella Higginson

Great voyager into the Lonely Sea—
We know how bravely thou wilt tread the deck
Of the mystic ship that bears thee on!
And how thy grave, kind eyes, half wistfully,
Will scan the darkening way—not fearing wreck—
But watching, yearning, for the dawn.

How perilous may be the narrow strait
That lies, unlit, uncharted, in between
The two great seas—no soul returns to tell . . .
But this we know, and are not desolate:
Thy spirit fronts the darkness, sure, serene . . .
God being with thee, all is well.

Here is evidence of change in New England. Mr. Bryan in the New York *Tribune* furnishes this picture:

LANDMARK

By G. S. B.

Ringed by its ragged locust-trees, aloof
And artless, stands the meeting-house where met
The Friends. The hand-wrought shingles of its roof
Are curled with age but brave the weather yet.
About it spread the clumps of bouncing-bet,
Crowding the pathway to the twofold door.
Within, rough-mortared walls and planking floor;
The sheer-backed benches, cushionless and crude—
For elders, raised above the multitude,
But else the same; the stoves, a pigmy pair
With undulating pipes; the breakneck stair
Up to the trap-door in the loft, where hid
The Tories once (or legend says they did).
On First-Day mornings here, serene of face,
The people waited for the words of grace
To sound across the silence; here, apart,
They looked for inward light upon the heart;
And if no message spoke from any lip,
They tarried in a peaceful fellowship,
Then with a faithful hand-grasp went away.
Oft in their hush one might have heard the breeze
Rustling the blossoms of the locust-trees—
Or hum of flies against the pane—or play
Of flames—or dropping of the coals:
So deep a silence lay upon their souls!
Each year white clusters from the trees bend down,
The pods each year infold their seeds of brown;
Each year the bouncing-bet a little more
Crowds on the pathway climbing to the door;
Year-long the meeting-house, now much as when
John Woolman here gave witness unto men,
Surveys a noisy world, to which the spot
Is alien, and its wisdom half-forgot.

New Spoon River epitaphs come along in various journals, this in the New York *World*. Here is a new secret surprized:

HENRY DITCH

By Edgar Lee Masters

As a boy old bachelors and old maids
Were pointed out to me as hearts of ideal devotion
Concentrated to the memory of a lost love,
Of departed love.
It was not that, as I learned for myself,
That kept their souls from marriage:
If the sun of March bring April breezes,
And tempts the blossoms forth
To the numbing fingers of sudden frost,
And the flail of bitter snow,
The soul of the tree sinks down exhausted
And cannot bud again.
And that is love forced back by fear,
And robbed of its power to try again
In life's precarious garden!

The Japan *Times* brings us this protest against the present-day hurry and noise. If jazz and machinery are to be the note, many will look forward to this manner of going:

I AM READY

By Barbara Young

When I go out from here, let it not be
The hour new Sunrise steps upon the sea . . .

Not when young Morn, full-breasted, lifts her eyes.
Half-closed, half-opening, in slow surprise . . .
Not when the Sun rides high—oh, not at Noon—

No—no—I cannot—that were much too soon . . .
Nor yet at twilight, though the day is done, and I, perhaps, some meed of rest have won. . . .
Let me go out upon the moonlight . . . far
Blue spaces call me . . . and one silver Star . . .
Vast silent throbbing ecstasies of Night. . . .
The Day is not my friend. The little, trite
And unessential hours she brings to me
Are never mine. . . . No song . . . no rhapsody—
No dreams . . . no leisure . . . only tasks and folk—
Traffic and haste, the press of Things—a yoke
Of petty hindrances. There is no time
When I can go, by day! . . . When old bells chime,
Stroke upon stroke, and that late hour is come—
When all small sounds of day are stricken dumb—
When the eternal majesty of stars
Has flung a radiance on the misty bars
Of Time and Space, and shown them only mist—
Let me go out—and keep my age-long tryst
With the great Presences of Midnight. . . . They
Are mine own people . . . know me, every way . . .
Not anything that is misunderstood—

No questioning of evil or of good
In those wide realms where flooding moonlight plays.

. . . .

These ruminations have the stamp of race as well as humor. From the *Country Gentleman:*

CROWS

By Mary Lanier Magruder

Betsey-bug goes boomin' th'ough de dark on April nights;
Across de ha'nted holler ole Jack has lit his lights;
Big owl askin' questions up on de black-jack lim',
Li'l' owl a-sassin'—ain't no ketchin' him;
Crows all roostin' quiet till mawnin' stars am gone,
An' den dey 'gin to holler—
"Cawn! Cawn! Cawn!"

W'en I'm out a-plantin', ole crow in de tree
Squintin', at de landscape oncet—an' squintin' twicet at me;
He watch dat hoe 'at kivers de kernels from his sight,
An' all he see in daytime he conjure on at night.
An' w'en 'at cawn is sproutin', why, honey, sho's yo' bawn,
He hollers to dem odder crows—
"Cawn! Cawn! Cawn!"

County agent tell me 'at crow's a frien' o' mine:
An' 'tain't de cawn he's after. Huh! "Frien'" is mighty fine!
Don't keer what he's after; I sees him in de row,
A-snatchin' up de baby sprouts 'at's jus' begun to show.
Mighty curious frien' it is w'en daylight's nearly gone,
'At hollers at yo' cabin do'—
"Cawn! Cawn! Cawn!"

Don Marquis sheds his "Lantern" beams on this in the New York *Tribune*. Summer vacationists will have recently seen the inspiration of these lines:

DESERTED FARM

By Mabel Simpson

Lover of solitude and of the hills,
You have forgotten man and all his ways;
You have forgotten man, and silence fills
The weightless hours of your autumn days.
You have touched apple trees until you are
As whimsical, as gnarled; and kneeling deep
In grasses, drowsy-eyed, you trace the star
Which heralds twilight and a gentle sleep.

Ah, happy Lingerer, who knows no time
That is not beautiful! And who may dream
With wild plum and with hawthorn as they lime
Your gray sides softly as a summer stream!
Long after I am dust you will remain
To look upon the grave fields and the rain.

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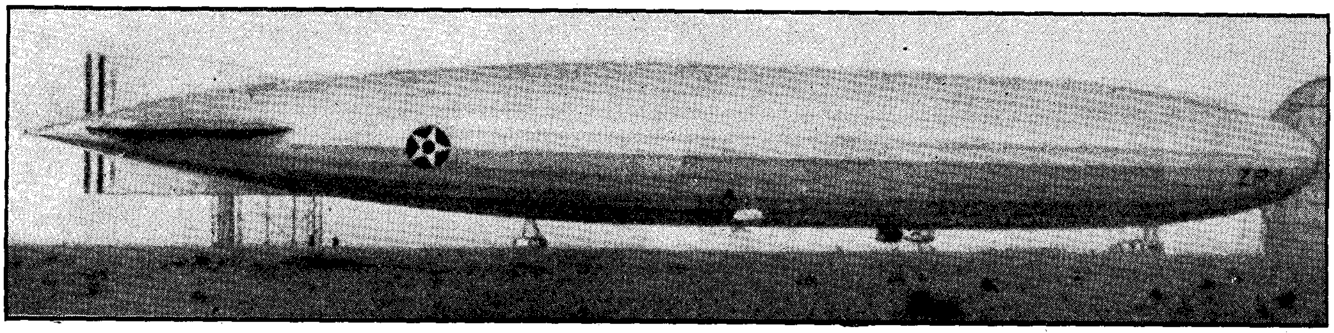
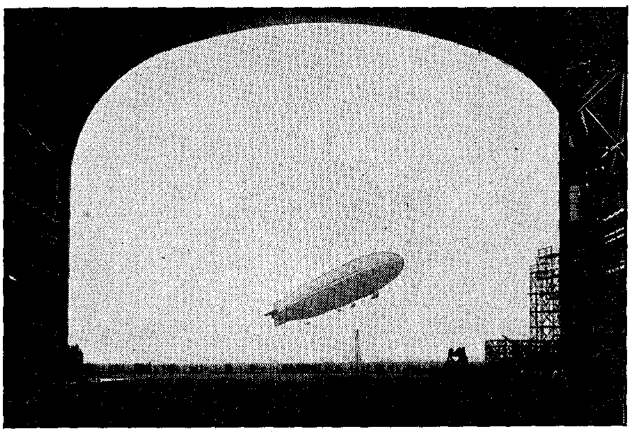


THE WORLD'S LARGEST DIRIGIBLE PREPARING FOR ITS FIRST FLIGHT

The size of the ship is suggested by the glimpse of the gas tank near its stern. It is estimated that, for scouting purposes, the *ZR-1* is the equal of four modern scout cruisers, costing $40,000,000 each. The *ZR-1* costs $2,000,000.

THE NAVY'S NEW "SILVER WHALE" OF THE AIR

IT FLOATED SERENELY UP against the blue sky like a "huge silver whale," wrote one of the group of admiring newspaper reporters who witnessed the first trial flight of the big Americanized Zeppelin, just completed for the Navy Department. It answered its controls perfectly, circled, rose, and dipt, and finally left the field of its birth, at Lakehurst, New Jersey, for a thirty-mile tour of the surrounding country, traveling at some thirty miles an hour with four of its six motors running at half speed. It is equipped with all the latest devices and safeguards developed by aeronautical science in the years since the war, and our air experts confidently predict that it will mark the beginning of a new era in the conquest of the air. Inflated with non-explosive helium gas, as no airship of its size has ever been before, it is practically immune from the greatest danger of the dirigible, fire. If there is anything in commercial airship routes, the *ZR-1* is expected to prove it. The rigid airship, as the editor of the Boston *Transcript* observes, has suffered in popular esteem by a succession of mischances. The English-built Zeppelin, *ZR-2*, was destroyed, with heavy loss of life, just as it was on the point of being turned over to our Navy Department, two years ago. The *Roma*, the finest dirigible produced in Italy, exploded and burned soon after being brought over here. However, concludes the *Transcript* editor, "such mishaps should not be considered to condemn airships as a whole, any more than two successive failures of the Quebec bridge two years ago, were considered to condemn all bridges."



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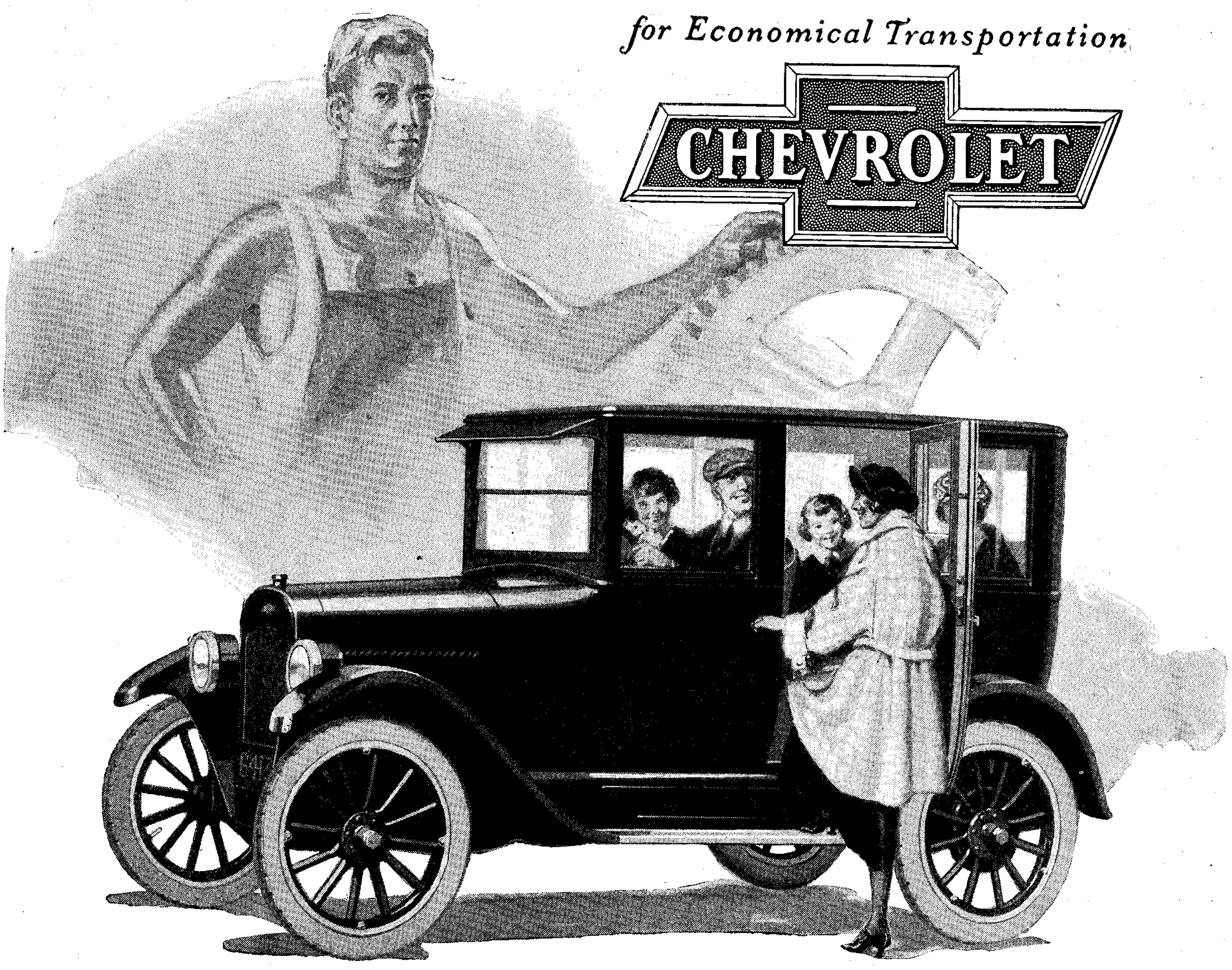
LAUNCHED TOWARD THE SKY

The *ZR-1*, caught as it slanted upward on its first voyage, near Lakehurst, New Jersey. The picture is framed by the doorway of the hangar, from within which the photograph was taken.

The new ship, set on end, would be almost as tall as the Woolworth Building, and some two million cubic feet of helium gas are contained in the gas-cells of silk and goldbeaters' skin which are placed inside of the gigantic hull. It can speed at seventy-five miles an hour, or float in the air for days, if need be, keeping in motion by the use of a motor or two, and scarcely depleting its huge stores of gas and gasoline. At its cruising speed of fifty or sixty miles an hour, its radius is estimated at well beyond four thousand miles, which would be more than enough to take it to the North Pole and back from Nome, Alaska, without refueling. The Navy Department has already announced that a trip to the Pole has been decided on for next summer.

The ship will be a livable place, for its crew and passengers may rove at will through the big hull. It may sound strange, admits a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, taking up a detailed description of the great flyer, to say that a man can wander about in a big airship that looks like an impenetrable gas bag, but it is nevertheless true, for—

> In the first place there is a triangular runway in the keel of the structure through which a man can walk from the very nose of the ship to the tip of its tail. From it ladders descend to the forward car with its navigation room and engine and to the five outer cars, or "eggs," as they are sometimes called, that contain the other engines. Another passageway leads to a platform on the top of the ship, where observations can be made or machine guns mounted.
>
> Nor is the ship so "solid" as might be supposed in other ways. It is not one big gas bag. Inside the great structure, which is made of duralumin, an alloy of aluminum, with other metals that give it added strength, there are twenty balloonettes or cells. Any one of these could be disabled or torn and the ship, like a vessel with watertight compartments, still keep afloat. These balloons are of silk with goldbeaters' skin cemented to the fabric to keep it from tearing.
>
> The 400,000 pieces of duralumin in the framework were made at the Philadelphia Naval Aircraft Factory and then assembled into rings and girders.
>
> The framework is covered on the outside by an envelop which has been painted on the outer surface with a silvery aluminum paint, not primarily to make the big ship a glittering astral body, but to deflect 75 per cent. of the sun's rays. It is painted black on the inside to absorb the heat of the sunlight. This is done to prevent the sunlight from causing the gas in the interior cells to expand and thereby unduly affect the buoyancy of the ship, as the old-time balloons were affected, falling when they passed under a cloud and shooting upward when they came into the



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sunlight, with corresponding losses of ballast and gas to offset these actions.

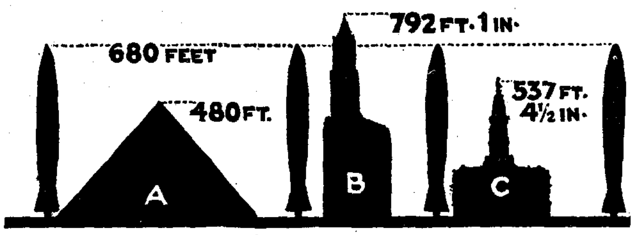
There are six power cars, each containing a 300-horse-power motor, driving an eighteen-foot propeller. These motors have actually turned up an even greater power, so that the maximum of the ship is estimated at 2,100 horse-power, while it needs only 1,200 horse-power for average cruising. Cruising speed will be approximately forty-five miles an hour, but the ship has a potential speed of seventy miles an hour.

The airship weighs 76,000 pounds. It has a gross lift of 100,000 pounds, which provides for the crew and enough fuel for a 5,000-mile cruise. Perhaps the most important detail, we read, is that:

Helium is the gas with which the ship will be inflated. In fact, it is the first dirigible to be lifted by this means. Helium, altho its lifting power is 8 per cent. less than hydrogen, has an inestimable advantage in that it is non-imflammable, and flame has been the chief factor in most of the great airship tragedies, like the loss of the *ZR-2* and the *Roma*.

This inert gas helium is found in certain of the natural gas and oil fields of Texas and Kansas, and the United States has practically a monopoly on it. At present it costs the Government about 35 cents a cubic foot, but it is believed that this price can be greatly reduced. There is said to be one well in Texas that could produce enough helium to supply a dozen such ships as the *ZR-1*, but at the same time there is danger that the rare gas will be lost through failure of proper action to conserve it.

The fuel, gasoline, is contained in forty-eight tanks of 131 gallons capacity each. They are hung along the keel with an interchangeable pumping system whereby the fuel can be shifted from one to another, if needful. These tanks are hung along the keel and can be dropt as ballast if necessary. The regular ballast, however, is water and is stored in rubber bags operated by automatic releases. Special valves for the release of the gas are also contained in each of the balloonettes to counteract excessive buoyancy.



Courtesy of the South Bend "Tribune"

MEASURING ITS LENGTH BESIDE THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING

The new ship, stood on end, is higher than the Egyptian pyramids, on the one hand, and than the Philadelphia City Hall, on the other, while New York's highest structure tops it by only a few feet.

The very heart of the ship is in the forward car where the wheels that operate the rudders and elevators are situated along with all the other control apparatus and navigation instruments, such as the magnetic and gyroscopic compasses, the altimeters, rate-of-climb meters, and statoscopes.

The ship is also equipped with a radio compass, a novel device for taking advantage of the "30,000 aerial lighthouses" unwittingly provided for seamen of the air by the radio craze. These "lighthouses" are the radio-sending stations of the country. Should the airship be lost in a dense fog and unable to make observations of either the sky above or the ground below it could send out a call for signals from radio stations.

The compass would detect the directions from which the calls came. By finding the stations on the map and drawing lines from them at the angles indicated by the radio compass the navigator could determine his exact position by the point where the lines crossed on the map.

The Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, at the suggestion of the officers at the Lakehurst station, are also working on another instrument by which they hope to be able to detect their distance from the ground, an uncertain thing, as altimeters only register the height above sea level or the spot from which the ship started. This new device would be worked out on the sound wave basis like the instruments already used in the Navy to detect depth of the water or the proximity of another ship by sound waves. In a fog the aviator at present is never sure of his distance from the ground.

The *ZR-1*, we are told, was based primarily on the information gained from the Zeppelin dirigibles turned over to the Allies after the war and the plans of the Zeppelin engineers. Tho built in America—

It is therefore to quite an extent a spoil of war and very much of a "Zep." It was designed and built with aid and advice of the Germans and follows the trail which Count Zeppelin blazed.

In fact, when one of the *ZR-1* officers was asked how this dirigible differed from the German ships, he pointed up at the star and circle insignia on the airship's side and said laughingly: "That's painted red, white, and blue, but the Germans painted their insignia red, white, and black."

Yet Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, the engineer officer who has had charge of construction since his return from a thorough inspection of the Zeppelin factories and engineering laboratories, explained that the *ZR-1* was not a duplicate of a war-time Zeppelin, but had worked into its construction the engineering lessons and developments of post-war experiment. Its lines show the progress of that evolution in which a great log-shaped structure has been tapered down to a graceful shape that slips through the air with a minimum of resistance.

"The *ZR-3*, which is being built for us in Germany," said Commander Weyerbacher, "will embody still more of these post-war developments."

Some of these would be drawn, he said, from the building of the *ZR-2*, the great dirigible which was built for us in London, but which broke in the air and fell flaming to the ground with great loss of life. This sacrifice of human life was not wholly in vain, he explained, as many of the novel features embodied in the *ZR-2* were excellent and sound and only failed because they were carried too far.

The *ZR-3* will come to America as part of the German reparations and will be larger than the *ZR-1*. It will be a demonstration by the Zeppelin engineers of the best they are capable of. It is now nearing completion and is to be flown across the Atlantic by an American crew within a few months.

Unlike the *ZR-1* it will be a commercial airship and will have no armament. As yet the *ZR-1* carries no bomb dropping apparatus or guns. These will be mounted later. As a commercial carrier the airship has certain advantages over the airplane. Its potential carrying capacity and cruising distance are greater. It can remain aloft when its engines stop. It comes to a stop before landing. It can remain stationary in the air.

When the *ZR-1* is taken from her shed for the first flight, stout cables attached to blocks set fast in rails will allow of her being moved far out into the field without her safety depending on landing ropes held only by human hands.

Later she will be moored to the landing mast, a high steel structure about half a mile from the hangar. A ring in the nose of the ship fastens to a swivel socket on the mast and holds the ship so that the crew may enter her by means of the mast elevators, while fuel is carried up pipe lines in the mast.

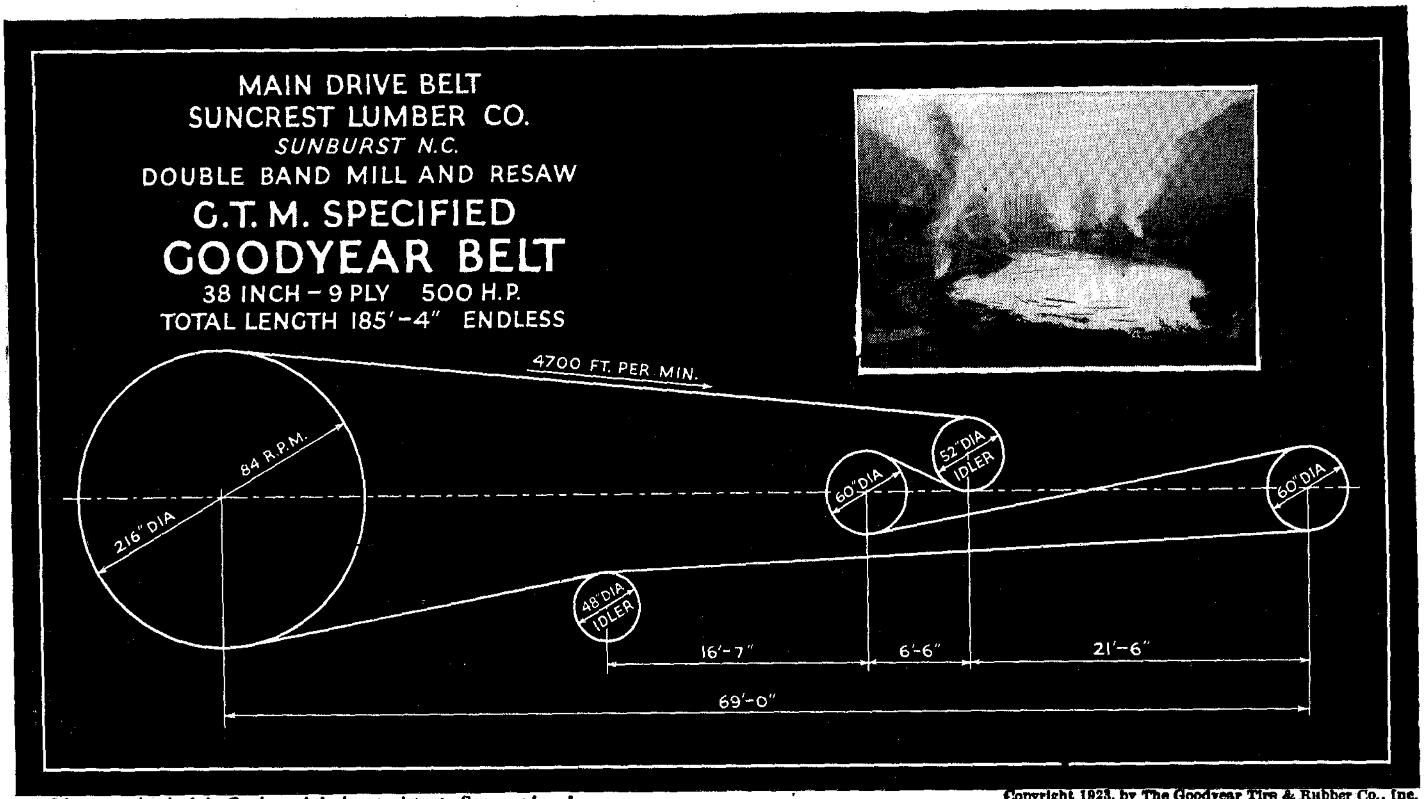
The officers at the naval air station estimate that the airship will be as valuable to the Navy for scouting as from three to six first-class cruisers. A first-class cruiser costs approximately $40,000,000. The estimated cost of the *ZR-1* is around $2,000,000.

The ship went through a good many tests even before it was allowed to take the air. While it was still in its shed, a pressure of five tons was jammed against the nose, which gave the inches under the strain and returned to normal. Another test consisted in suspending the ship at both ends while eight tons of ballast was moved into the center of its framework, thus simulating a tremendous strain thrown on it in the air by some sharp maneuver. The 680-foot frame bent but one and one-fourth inches, and when the ballast was evenly distributed again the frame went back within one-sixteenth of an inch from where it had been before. These facts are regarded as proofs of great strength.

The construction of a ship like this, believes the editor of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, sharing the enthusiasm of Eastern newspaper men who were present at the test, "opens a far vista." "What will happen in another year, in another ten years?" he asks.

Next summer, suggests the South Bend *Tribune*, when the weather grows uncomfortably warm, it may be possible to cool off by sailing to the North Pole and back again in a giant airship. The writer observes:

Such a vacation trip may be easy for you to make—if not next summer, at least in the very near future—as a result of the polar flight on which the United States Navy is planning to send the



Blueprint sketch of the Goodyear-belted main drive in Suncrest Lumber Company's mill at Sunburst, N. C.; inset photograph of the mill site.

Copyright 1923, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

What Suncrest Wrote to Norwood—and the G. T. M.

The Suncrest Lumber Company operates at Sunburst, N. C., one of the largest hardwood sawmills in the South. Its present mill is new, having been built three years ago to replace one destroyed by fire. Practically the entire belting equipment in it is Goodyear—specified by the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man.

Hearing that this large operator was enjoying exceptional success with its belting, a competitor and neighbor, the Norwood Lumber Company, of Forney, N. C., wrote asking for particulars.

"***We have Goodyear Belts*** wherever it is possible to use them," Mr. R. G. Rogers, Suncrest's treasurer, replied. "This equipment has given us excellent satisfaction; in fact, we take pleasure in advertising that we have a 100% Goodyear mill here at Sunburst.

"***We have never had any trouble*** whatever with any of the belts of Goodyear make. We would be very glad, indeed, if you would come here and examine the main drive belt that we especially recommend to you."

This main drive belt in the double-band mill-resaw is the outstanding performer among the belts that the G. T. M. specified for the new Suncrest plant after careful analysis of the company's requirements. It is, of course, the main artery of the mill's power, and as such has unfailingly carried the power for cutting more than 110,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber in the last three years.

It is a typical example of the quality of Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods and of the soundness of the Goodyear Analysis Plan. Where a Goodyear Transmission or Conveying Belt goes on the job after an expert survey of the requirements by the G.T.M., the result always is efficient, trouble-free and economical service.

If you need belting, for the equipment of an entire plant, or to replace belts that are fast wearing out, or to master a particularly difficult drive or conveying problem, call in the G.T.M. He knows belting; he has a wide experience with the belting needs of many industries; he knows how to co-operate with plant superintendents and engineers. If he recommends Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods—Belts, Hose, Valves or Packing—for your plant, you may be sure they will do the work better, last longer, and ultimately cost less. For further information about the G. T. M. and Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

ZR-1, the first American rigid airship and one of the biggest of its kind in the world, now nearing completion in the mammoth hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

If this flight proves as successful as the naval aviation experts feel sure it will, there is every reason to believe that some day soon every large American city will have its fleets of airships to take vacationists on a cooling trip to the arctic regions.

Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities in the same latitude are 3,000 miles from the North Pole. The *ZR-1* is expected to make seventy-five miles an hour. Even with unfavorable weather conditions it should average sixty miles.

The trip of 6,000 miles to the Pole and back would, therefore, take a little more than four days. Suppose you left at noon on Monday. You should be back in ample time for dinner on terra firma the following Friday.

At first, these polar excursion air liners will be able to hover over the roof of the world for only a few minutes before starting on the return voyage. But there seems to be no reason why some day steel anchoring masts can not be erected at the Pole so that the airships may stop there for a considerable time to let their passengers inspect the desolate arctic wastes and refresh themselves after the heat of Southern latitudes.

The hangar where the new Navy ship is housed is itself considered something of an achievement. In the first place—

It is of such enormous size that the Capitol at Washington could be put inside of it with plenty of space to spare. The dome of the Capitol would rise eighty-odd feet above the roof of the huge balloon stable, but otherwise, including the great white marble wings, it would fit in.

The greatest width of the Capitol, from east to west, is 350 feet. The width of the hangar at Lakehurst is exactly the same. But the Capitol is only 751 feet long, whereas the hangar has a length of 943 feet.

The dome of the Capitol is 287 feet above the ground. Thus in altitude it considerably exceeds the hangar. But the latter is all one vast room, its ceiling being the roof, 200 feet above the floor!

Westminster Hall, in London, is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. Thirty structures of the same dimensions could be put inside of the Lakehurst hangar, and there would be enough space left over to accommodate an office building 73 feet wide and 200 feet high.

The hangar is a gigantic shed built of steel, covered with corrugated asbestos sheets, and it opens at the front with two immense swinging-doors—the biggest doors in the world.

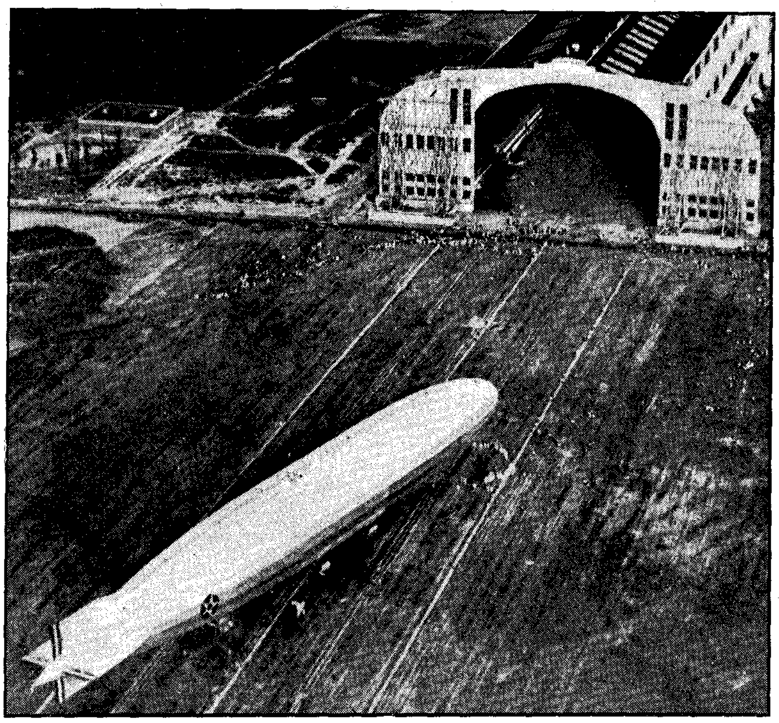
The *ZR*-3, a dirigible still larger than the *ZR-1*, which an American naval crew is soon to sail here from Germany, will also be housed in this hangar.

The first trial flight of the big new air liner roused the enthusiasm of all who saw it. One special correspondent of the New York *World* writes of this event:

Into the misty red glow of setting sun over the naval aviation field here to-day nosed the *ZR-1*, the first American-made rigid dirigible, after her first trial flight—a complete success.

Like a mammoth silver fish suspended in the sky, the big dirigible moved gracefully to her landing-place and settled by alternately tilting her snub nose and her tail toward the earth gently to the ground. The ship touched the ground at 7.50 o'clock—exactly one hour after she had risen in the air.

After she had been safely tucked away in the cavernous hangar, where she has been in course of construction a year and a half, the throng of 2,000 spectators, including Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, head of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, and numerous Navy aviation officers, breathed easily for the first time.



THE BIG "SILVER WHALE," AND ITS HOME

An airplane view of the Navy's huge new flyer, which is expected to inaugurate a new era in the conquest of the air. It is the first great ship to be filled with non-explosive helium gas, in place of the deadly hydrogen.

Not until the tip of her tail, where flapped a jaunty little American flag, was safely inside the shed was the trial considered to be a full success.

The last moment, when the dirigible was being hauled slowly into its hangar, was that of greatest danger of injury to the ship. A freak gust of wind, sucked down by the open doors of the shed, might have driven the big gas-bag against the side of the shed and caused irreparable damage. It was in such a manner that the *R-34* was put out of commission after flying successfully across the Atlantic and back.

Altho it was this moment that was feared most by the Army and Navy experts who watched the demonstration, the spectators who filled the field saw the test flight with different fears.

In their eyes, as the great ship moved over their heads, were imaginative pictures of the disastrous flights of the *ZR-2*, which fell, flaming, at Hull, England, and the *Roma*, which burst into flames and crashed to earth at Langley Field, Virginia.

But it was neither the day nor the ship for disaster. The *ZR-1*, biggest of all rigid dirigibles now in operation, in its construction was made strong, where the *ZR-2* and the *Roma* were weak, and in addition the *ZR-1* was filled with helium gas, a non-inflammable substance. It was the first time that any such quantity of helium gas—2,000,000 cubic feet—ever had been used.

The successful test, says the correspondent, meant a great deal. For one thing—

It was interpreted as a lasting tribute to American engineering brains and the skill and care of American workmen. The *ZR-1* was "made in America" in every detail. Capt. Anton Heinan, who in the war assisted Count Zeppelin in the designing and construction of German war dirigibles, was the only foreign element connected with the building of the *ZR-1*. He was retained by the American Government as consulting engineer.

The Germans are proud of their record as designers and makers of aircraft. It is no secret that Captain Heinan up to the last moment felt that a green American crew on board might invite disaster, and that a German crew should be brought over to train the Americans and take the ship out on its first flights.

After the trip to-day, however, Captain Heinan generously gave the highest praise to the American crew, which handled the ship under his direction as pilot, and described the *ZR-1* as a ship as fine to direct as any he ever had handled.

When the great dirigible finally nestled to the ground, Admiral Moffett, watching the flight from the ground in civilian clothes, congratulated Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, designer of the ship, and Capt. F. R. McCrary, technically in command of the ship and who will be her commander in subsequent flights.

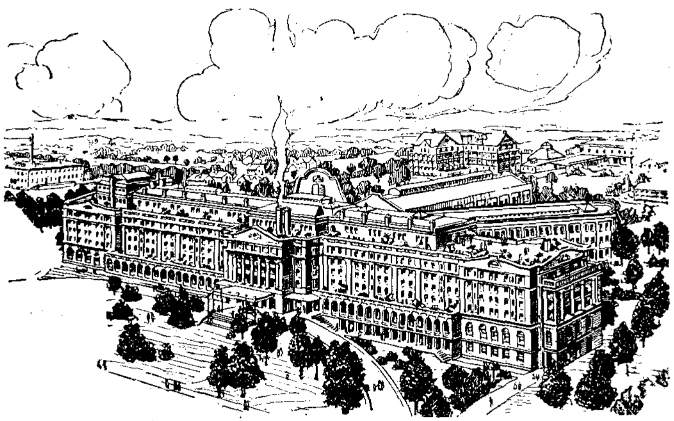
Until the *ZR-1* left her shed to-day she was, on paper, the strongest, finest dirigible ever built. When she returned she was that and more. She had proved herself.

So fine was the response of the ship in every way to the demands made on her that Admiral Moffett predicted she would start her proposed flight to the North Pole next year. She will be named next month by Mrs. Denby, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. After several longer flights, she will be put away for the winter.

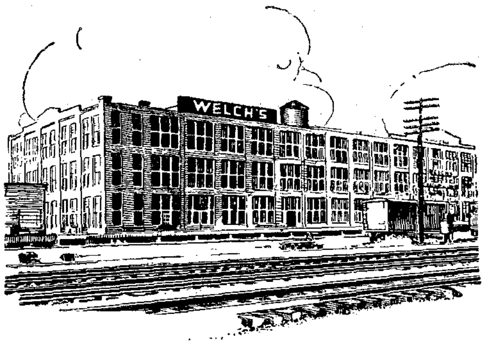
In the course of the flight, records this observer, a dramatic little incident took place. For—

As the *ZR-1* rested full against the sun, two figures popped up on top of the bag. They were enlisted men on inspection. They walked the full length of the ship a thousand feet in the air. The crowd gasped. A few cheered.

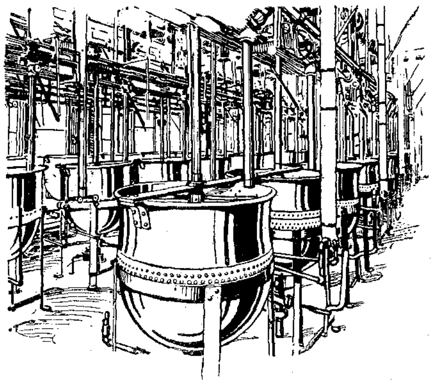
Saint Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.


The Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan

Where Purity Is Essential


Welch Grape Juice Co., North East Penn. Plant

The world-famed institutions shown on this page—and many others—institutions whose first demand is for purity and safety above everything else—are equipped with


Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Honolulu, T. H.

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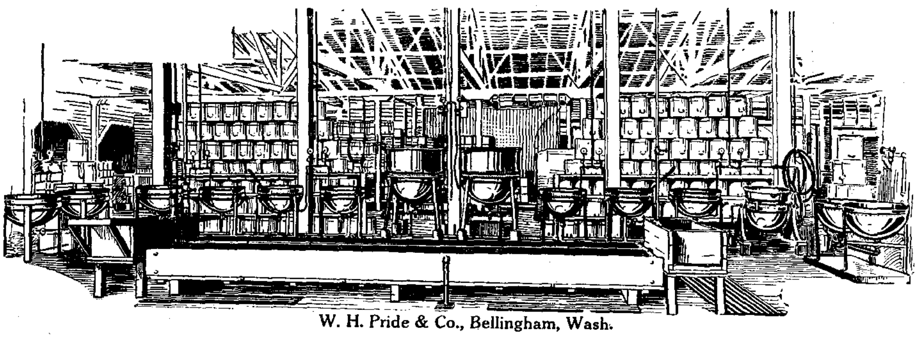
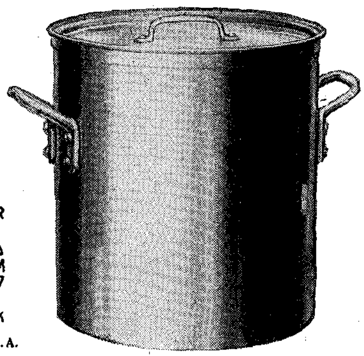
Aluminum Cooking Utensils

To more broadly introduce "Wear-Ever" into the kitchens of hotels, hospitals, restaurants and large residences a special offer is being made of a Deep Stock Pot. The bottom of this Stock Pot, which is regular "Wear-Ever" quality, is approximately one-third of an inch thick—twice as thick as the side. The side of the Stock Pot is a great deal thicker than the thick, sturdy side of a "Wear-Ever" kettle such as used in homes which in all parts of the United States and Canada are enjoying daily the safety, better cooking and economy insured by "Wear-Ever" Utensils.

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.

In Canada: Northern Aluminum Company, Limited, Toronto


W. H. Pride & Co., Bellingham, Wash.



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For Painting, Varnishing, Staining and Enameling

IMPORTANT: *Each of the products specified below bears our name and trade mark*

TRADE MARK

	TO PAINT *Use product named below*	TO VARNISH *Use product named below*	TO STAIN *Use product named below*	TO ENAMEL *Use product named below*
AUTOMOBILES	*S-W Auto Enamel:* for the man who paints his own car	*S-W Auto Enamel Clear:* a colorless varnish		*S-W Auto Enamel:* assorted colors
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	*S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing*			
BRICK	*SWP House Paint:* a full oil gloss *S-W Concrete Wall Finish:* dull finish			*Old Dutch Enamel:* full gloss for outside exposure
CEILINGS, Interior	*Flat-Tone:* the washable, flat oil paint	*Scar-Not Varnish:* for woodwork only	*S-W Handcraft Stain:* Penetrating spirit stain for new hard wood *Floorlac:* varnish and stain combined, new or old wood	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
Exterior	*SWP House Paint:*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting	*S-W Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
CONCRETE	*S-W Concrete Wall Finish:* a paint, resists weather			
DOORS, Interior	*SWP House Paint:*	*Scar-Not Varnish:* gloss *Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044:* dries to a dull finish without rubbing	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined *S-W Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new wood only	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
Exterior	*SWP House Paint:*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting spar varnish	*S-W Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory. For interior and exterior use
FENCES	*SWP House Paint:* *Metalastic* (iron or wire only) *S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:* for rough work		*S-W Preservative Shingle Stain*	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	*S-W Inside Floor Paint:* stands repeated scrubbing	*Mar-Not Varnish:* water resisting, heel-proof	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*S-W Inside Floor Paint:* the enamel-like finish
Concrete	*S-W Concrete Floor Finish:* wears well; washes well			*S-W Concrete Floor Finish:* high-gloss; durable
Porch	*S-W Porch and Deck Paint:*			
FURNITURE, Indoors	*Enameloid:* the decorative enamel	*Scar-Not Varnish:* stands hard usage	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed *Enameloid:* assorted colors
Porch	*Enameloid:* assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting		
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	*SWP House Paint:*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting	*S-W Preservative Shingle Stain:*	*Old Dutch Enamel:* enduring gloss
LINOLEUM	*S-W Inside Floor Paint:* stands repeated scrubbing	*Mar-Not Varnish:* protects the pattern		*S-W Inside Floor Paint:* the enamel-like finish
RADIATORS	*Flat-Tone:* flat oil paint *S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint*			*Enameloid:* assorted colors
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	*S-W Roof and Bridge Paint:* *Metalastic:* *Ebonol:* black coal tar paint		*S-W Preservative Shingle Stain:*	
SCREENS	*S-W Screen Enamel:*			*S-W Screen Enamel*
TOYS	*S-W Family Paint:* assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:*	*Floorlac:* (inside use) a varnish and stain combined	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	*Flat-Tone:* the washable, flat oil paint *SWP House Paint:* a full oil gloss			*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory; gloss or rubbed effect *Enameloid:* assorted colors
WICKER	*Enameloid:* high gloss assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:* durable, elastic	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
WOODWORK, Interior	*SWP House Paint:* gloss *Flat-Tone:* flat oil paint	*Scar-Not Varnish:* high gloss but can be rubbed to a dull finish *Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044:* dries dull without rubbing	*S-W Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood *S-W Oil Stain:* for new soft wood *Floorlac:* for new or old wood; a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory; dull or gloss; aristocrat of enamels, specified by leading architects *Enameloid:* assorted colors

NOTE: *Best results can only be had by following the carefully prepared directions on labels.*

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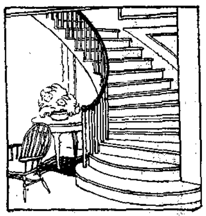
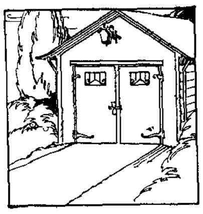
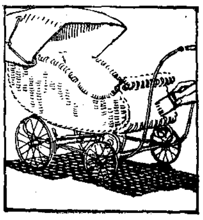

To keep attractive

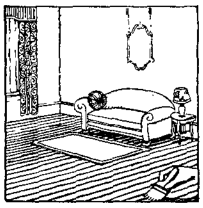
To "insure" your roof

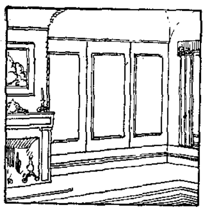
To resist wear

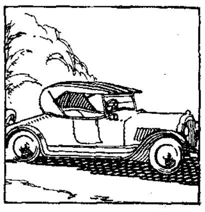
To protect its beauty


For lasting attractiveness

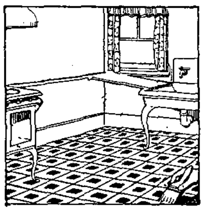

To make it "new"

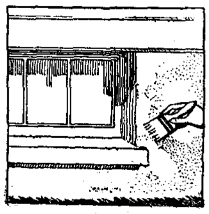

To enrich hard wood


For cheerful satisfactory walls


To "re-new" your car

For permanence and beauty


To keep linoleum like new


To protect concrete surfaces

Photographs by courtesy of ' The Woman Citizen''

SOME SAMPLES OF OUR NEW CROP OF WOMEN "STATESMEN"

Beginning at the left, they are Hannah Kempfer, of Minnesota, Erle Chambers, of Arkansas, and Mrs. James A. Paige, of Minnesota, all Representatives. At the right is Reba Hurn, a State Senator in Washington. There are more than eighty women, at present, in the various legislative bodies of the land, not to mention a host of State and city executives.

WHAT HAVE WOMEN DONE WITH THE VOTE?

WHAT HAVE WOMEN DONE with the vote since 1920? Many mere men may recall the strenuous work and sacrifice by which equal suffrage was won, and it may occur to them to ask what the general result has been. Was the Amendment to the Constitution worth while? The women who led the fight for the Amendment, or some of them, have also been asking themselves the same question, it appears, and the results are set forth in the September 8th issue of *The Woman Citizen* (New York). It is, to a certain extent, both a dangerous and unreasonable question, says the writer, who sums up the investigation that the editors of *The Citizen* have just made. It is unreasonable because "the time is too short for anything like a demonstration. . . . Seventy years it took women to get the nation-wide vote, and they have had it to exercise less than three. To throw millions of people into a new and unfamiliar activity, and expect them to furnish a Q. E. D. within a few years would be absurd." Nevertheless, says the writer, "there are tendencies—directions—to be discovered." It is even possible, this writer believes, to isolate certain actions that would not have taken place without the work of women fortified by the votes, and "it is certainly possible to estimate where the opportunities lie ahead." Thinking all this was true, continues *The Woman Citizen:*

> Some months ago we sent out a questionnaire to officials of all the State Leagues of Women Voters, as the woman's organization in fullest touch with the political situation—to be supplemented by information from other sources—and asked them the following questions:
>
> "What legislation in your State has been secured through women's influence? What legislation has been prevented by women?
>
> "How many women are there in important public offices?
>
> "How many women in jury service?
>
> "Have women gained an important place in party organization?
>
> "Do you undertake more responsibility in local matters—schools or city clean-ups—than before they had the vote?
>
> "Do the politicians in your State consider them an important factor?
>
> "In short, do women count in politics and government?"

These questions, says the commentator, really boil down to two—what have women tried to do? and how far have they succeeded in penetrating into the centers of political influence?

The answers, runs the report, have varied from warnings against claiming too much, to full and rather proud lists of achievements. But even without dipping into the piles of letters and bulletins received, continues the writer:

> From these and other sources there are very sizable straws to be gathered. There are first the national measures that have been put over; the national measures women have worked for, still unwon; and the great interest they have taken in political education.
>
> When one speaks of women's national legislative work, one means that Washington group representing fourteen national organizations which make up the Women's Joint Congressional Committee. And, since we want to realize who are the women seeking to influence government, it may be a good thing to line them up right here:
>
> American Association of University Women, American Home Economics Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Girls' Friendly Society in America, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Consumers' League, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women, National League of Woman Voters, National Women's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Service Star Legion.
>
> Besides these, there is the National Woman's Party, also exerting political influence at Washington.

It was these organizations, we are told, "numbering millions and concentrated in the Joint Congregational Committee," that were largely responsible for putting through the Sheppard-Towner Law, a measure designed "to secure, through a combination of Federal and State aid, the protection of mothers and new-born babies from death through lack of information and care." This is called, "a measure for women won by women." There were other bills in the same general category:

> The Cable bill for the independent citizenship of women—another victory—was a measure of straight feminism, and the campaign was more of a fight for "rights" than that behind the humanitarian Sheppard-Towner bill. Comparatively, too, it was an easy battle. Establishing the right of a married woman to citizenship independent of her husband's, it asserted an obvious human right, and marked a logical step beyond political enfranchisement. It has stirred other countries to renewed or new activity along the same line. Belgium and Soviet Russia already have somewhat similar measures; and at this moment one of the chief interests of the International Suffrage Alliance is the promotion of a world agreement on the subject. It would be unfair not to take account of the objections that have developed to this measure in its bearing on the foreign-born woman, cut off from the shelter of her husband's citizenship, and not at once able to secure her own; but, whatever modifications may be proposed, or suggestions brought for meeting temporary conditions, the principle stands and seems likely to be universally established.
>
> But before these two compaigns were won, there was another, which climaxed in the first legislative measure put over by women after the suffrage amendment was ratified. This was the making

Does *your* child see a clean, bright world?

Would things look queer? Bigger? What would his new "specs" *do*, anyhow? Perhaps they'd make him feel shut-in oppressively as by a baseball catcher's mask. Perhaps—!! He gazed the full length of the street through his new glasses. And you may be sure that the father who watched him was quite as anxious and eager as the boy.

Suddenly back from the horizon to the anxious face above him swept the boy's eyes. His features lighted into a happy smile. "Why, Daddy," he exclaimed, "the whole world looks cleaner!"*

Before his young eyes all blurs, black patches and vague shapes had rolled quickly away like clouds out of a wind-scoured sky. Shadowy forms had become definite. Blurs had changed into clear-cut shapes. The world was suddenly cleaner—life, brighter.

Five million children in this country are struggling through school and making hard work of play—handicapped by imperfect and inadequate vision. They don't tell you about it because they don't know they are handicapped. They've never seen through any eyes but their own. How should they know, therefore, that other eyes are different?

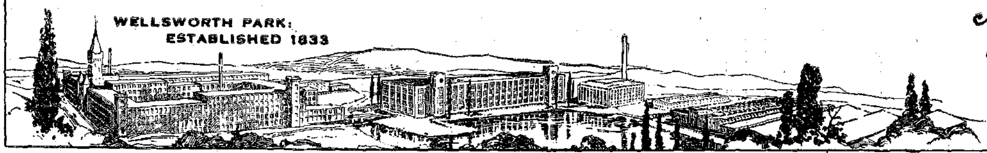
Your child may be thus pitiably handicapped. His progress in school, his happiness at play, his chances in grown-up years may depend upon the action you take in this vital regard. Investigate his eyesight. For his sake have an examination by an expert—immediately.

There is absolutely no other way to be sure—and safe. Avail yourself of the tremendous resources which the Wellsworth Scientific Staff—and other agencies for the betterment of vision—put at the command of those who examine your eyes. Have your child's eyes examined today.

* *The incident is true: the father is one of America's foremost educators.*

American Optical Company Southbridge Mass U S A

WELLSWORTH
GLASSES



*All that Science can give;
all that Artistry can add*

Copyright 1923, American Optical Company

"They All Love Its Flavor"

Protect Young Teeth from Grit

The teeth of every girl and boy deserve a fair show. Modern Dental science has shown that proper care of children's teeth builds eager active minds and sturdy bodies.*

Here are Precautions Thoughtful Mothers Should Take:

First, choose a safe dentifrice—one that contains no grit, for grit scratches tooth enamel.

Second, avoid preparations containing harsh chemicals and strong drugs which may injure the enamel and delicate mouth tissues.

Third, teach regular brushing of the teeth after meals and at bedtime.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is safe, for it contains no grit or harmful ingredients.

It is a double action dentifrice; 1—its specially prepared chalk loosens clinging particles; 2—its mild vegetable-oil soap gently washes them away.

Because of its delicious taste, children use Colgate's without urging.

A tube for each member of the family is a sound investment in sound teeth. Large tube—25c.

COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806

*Actual tests conducted for five years in public schools at Bridgeport, Conn., show 50% reduction of backwardness among school children.

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
CANNOT ROLL OFF THE BRUSH
COMES OUT A RIBBON LIES FLAT ON THE BRUSH
DELICIOUS ANTISEPTIC ECONOMICAL

CLEANS TEETH THE RIGHT WAY
Washes and Polishes
Doesn't Scratch or Scour

Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

permanent of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, a measure originally proposed by the National Women's Trade Union League in 1909, which had lain dormant during the war. Practically every woman's organization in the country backed this bill.

One measure of how far women have got, the writer points out, would naturally be the number, and kind, in important office. The comment runs:

That whole question depends—on where you look. There is much to be pleased about, both locally and nationally, until one reflects that there is only one woman to sit in the next Congress—Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, of California; that all told there have been only four actually seated—a humiliating contrast with many of the European countries; no one at all seated in the Senate, except for Mrs. Felton's courtesy moment.

But this does not mean that Washington public and political life is destitute of women, prominent and distinguished. Even the most pessimistic about the distance women have got in these matters admit the outstanding quality of the women in official positions. Meaning not women who are the heads of organizations, but women appointed to high place by men, and in recognition of their new power. There are Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, the first woman Civil Service Commissioner; Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who succeeded Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams; Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau; Mrs. Bessie Brueggeman, chairman of the United States Employees Compensation Commission; Miss Grace Abbott, who succeeded that other remarkable woman, Julia Lathrop, as head of the Children's Bureau; Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the newly created Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture; while Miss Lucile Atcherson has the distinction of being the first American woman diplomat.

The State legislatures, says the writer, offer more encouragement than the National Congress. More than eighty women were elected last fall, in thirty-one States (there were something over thirty women in 1920). In this number:

There are five Senators—in Vermont, Ohio, Oregon and Washington. Pennsylvania has the largest number of women legislators—eight; Connecticut comes next, with seven; Ohio next, with six; while California, Vermont and Washington each have five.

When it comes to city, county and other State offices, continues the writer, just for a starter:

Notice that nine States have women State superintendents of education. Not all since 1920, of course, as witness Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent in the State of Washington since 1913. There is a large number of county superintendents of education—this being a fairly easy way to break the ice for office-holding in conservative States.

Women are not uncommon on State commissions. New York has a fair list, and there are a number of women heading such commissions. For instance, Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, head of the State Industrial Inspection Department of Missouri—the first woman in this country to head a State department; Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, president of New York's Civil Service Commission; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Pennsylvania; Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of North Carolina; Mrs. Carina C. Warrington, State Probation Department head, Indiana; Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, Executive Commissioner, Industrial Welfare Commission in California.

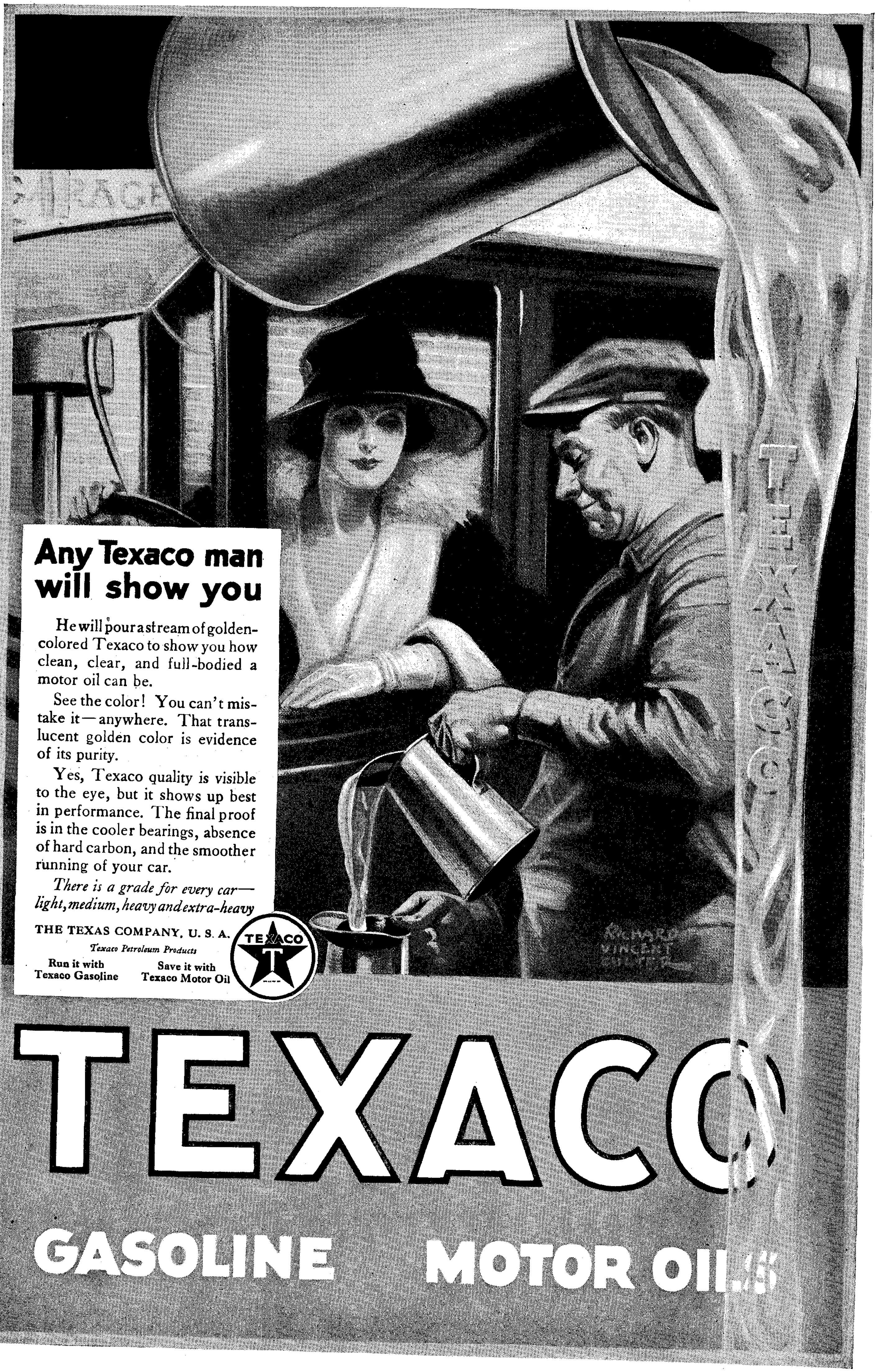
Other important posts on State boards and commissions are filled by women—assistant commissioners; secretaries. Women county and city commissioners, aldermen, councillors make up a company far too numerous to pass in review here. But we must insert the latest item—that the arch-conservative old city of Charleston, South Carolina, has just elected two women to the Council! Two women city managers are on record. Women mayors must have totaled about a score, and in both Kansas and Wyoming (maybe elsewhere) there have been instances of every office in a town being held by a woman. So far we have heard of no women mayors in the East. Justices of the peace, town clerks, treasurers, sheriffs, must run up into the high hundreds.

Illinois has a specially impressive list of women recently appointed or elected to public office. It includes the Federal appointment of Mrs. Mabel Reinecke as Collector of Internal Revenue; Mrs. E. W. Bemis, first and only woman Commissioner of Cook County; Mary Bartelme, assistant to the judge of the Juvenile Court, Cook County; Miss Ada Cartwright, Assistant Attorney-General; Miss Mary McDowell, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Chicago; Mrs. William S. Hefferan and Miss Grace Temple, members of the Chicago Board of Education; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Master of Chancery, Superior Court; Mrs. Mabel Bailey, Assistant United States District Attorney; and four trustees of Chicago University.

The article presents an imposing list of State bills, sponsored and championed by women. In conclusion, says the writer, wherever the activity of women with the vote is considered:

The tendencies seem to be the same whatever place on the map we pick—child welfare, removal of discriminations against women, protective legislation for women; education; protection of the direct primary, and enforcement of the Prohibition law.

There has been nothing spectacular about this last, but a steady pressure, in many States, to prevent weakening. For instance, North Dakota women "have been more effective in helping defeat repeal measures than in causing new legislation to be introduced—especially for the retention and enforcement of Prohibition." Ohio women were active in holding to enforcement in last year's struggle, and California women are said to have been the decisive factor in putting through that State's enforcement legislation. In Pennsylvania the Women's Christian Temperance Union is itself raising the enforcement fund which the legislature refused to the Governor.



Any Texaco man will show you

He will pour a stream of golden-colored Texaco to show you how clean, clear, and full-bodied a motor oil can be.

See the color! You can't mistake it—anywhere. That translucent golden color is evidence of its purity.

Yes, Texaco quality is visible to the eye, but it shows up best in performance. The final proof is in the cooler bearings, absence of hard carbon, and the smoother running of your car.

There is a grade for every car—light, medium, heavy and extra-heavy

THE TEXAS COMPANY, U. S. A.

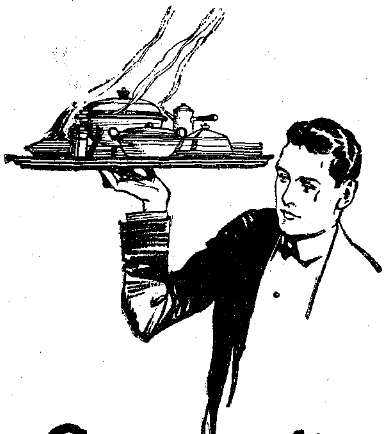
Texaco Petroleum Products

Run it with Texaco Gasoline **Save it with Texaco Motor Oil**

TEXACO T

TEXACO

GASOLINE MOTOR OILS



Can you dine on rich food and escape tooth trouble?

PROBABLY you can't. Bad as modern food is for the teeth, it is even worse for the gums.

So modern food is today attacking teeth from two angles, directly and through the gums. And the spread of pyorrhea and other infections is attributed, by the dental profession, to the weakening of the gum structure.

How to clean teeth and protect your gums

Ipana Tooth Paste not only cleans your teeth, but keeps the gums firm and healthy. Thousands of dentists have written us to tell how they combat soft and spongy gums by the use of Ipana.

In stubborn cases, they prescribe a gum-massage with Ipana *after* the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush. For Ipana Tooth Paste, because of the presence of ziratol, has a decided tendency to strengthen soft gums and to keep them firm and healthy.

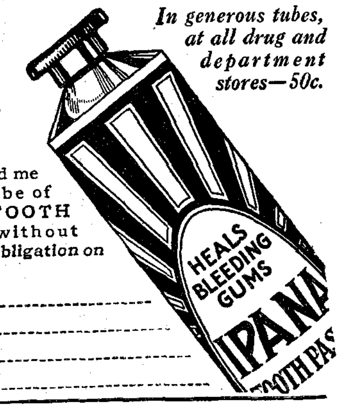
Send for a trial tube

Ipana is a tooth paste that's good for your gums as well as your teeth. Its cleaning power is remarkable and its taste is unforgetably good. Send for a trial tube today

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

In generous tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.



Bristol-Myers Co.
69 Rector St.
New York,
N.Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

Name____________________
Address____________________
City____________________
State____________________

THE PAST THREE MONTHS IN WORLD HISTORY

(*Continued from page 38*)

five Italian members of the Commission were assassinated, while motoring along a lonely road.

Italy immediately demanded a formal apology from the Greek Government, an indemnity of 50,000,000 lire, and full honors by the Greek fleet to the Italian fleet in Piræus. Greece, on August 30, declined to accede to all the terms of the ultimatum, asserting that it had not been proved that the crime had been committed by Greek citizens, and asked that the matter be referred to the League of Nations. The Italian fleet bombarded the island of Corfu on August 31, killing several Greek civilians, and then occupied the city. On the following day Italy seized several other Greek islands, and the Council of the League of Nations, on the request of the Greek Government, decided to take up the dispute. The Italian Government announced that the controversy concerned Greece and Italy alone, and it, therefore, could not be settled by the League.

The League referred the matter to the Council of Ambassadors, and on September 7 it was announced from Paris that the Council had presented terms satisfactory to both the Italian and Greek Governments. The settlement provides for a Committee of Inquiry into the assassination of the Italian Commission. A Japanese is to head the Committee, and it is to include representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy. The Council recommends also:

Full memorial services in honor of the murdered Commission in the presence of the Greek Government.

A deposit of 50,000,000 lire by Greece in a Swiss Bank as a guaranty, with the amount of indemnity left to the International Court of Justice.

A salute to the Italian fleet by the Greek fleet.

Italy agrees, according to a dispatch from Rome, to evacuate Corfu and the other Greek island at present occupied by her, as soon as Greece fulfills all the terms of the settlement.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S FINAL TOUR

The President's tour to Alaska, his tragically sudden death in San Francisco, and his four-thousand-mile funeral across the Continent stand out as events of first importance in our own country. In the speeches which he made on the way out, he placed his position on most of the leading American problems of the day squarely before the American people. In the first formal talk of his tour, at St. Louis, on June 21, he strongly advocated the adherence of the United States to the World Court idea, provided that the election of judges could be placed entirely outside the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. In a speech on the following day at Kansas City, he urged compulsory consolidation of the nation's railroad into a few systems as the only method by which the transportation problem of the country could be met without burdening the taxpayers.

He argued for observation of the prohibition laws in the speech at Denver, on June 26. "They are a small, and a greatly mistaken, minority who believe the Eighteenth Amendment will ever be repealed," he announced. "Whatever changes may be made will represent the sincere purpose of effective enforcement rather than moderation of the general policy." Speaking the same day at Cheyenne, Wyoming, he exprest opposition to nationalizing the coal-mines, and prophesied that remedial suggestions might be expected from the United States Coal Commission's report to Congress next December.

The President proposed cooperative organizations, aided by the Government, for the elimination of middlemen between producer and consumer, in his speech at Idaho Falls on June 28. On the following day, speaking at Helena, Montana, he announced his belief that capital and labor, commerce and agriculture, would be drafted in the next war, if war could not be averted.

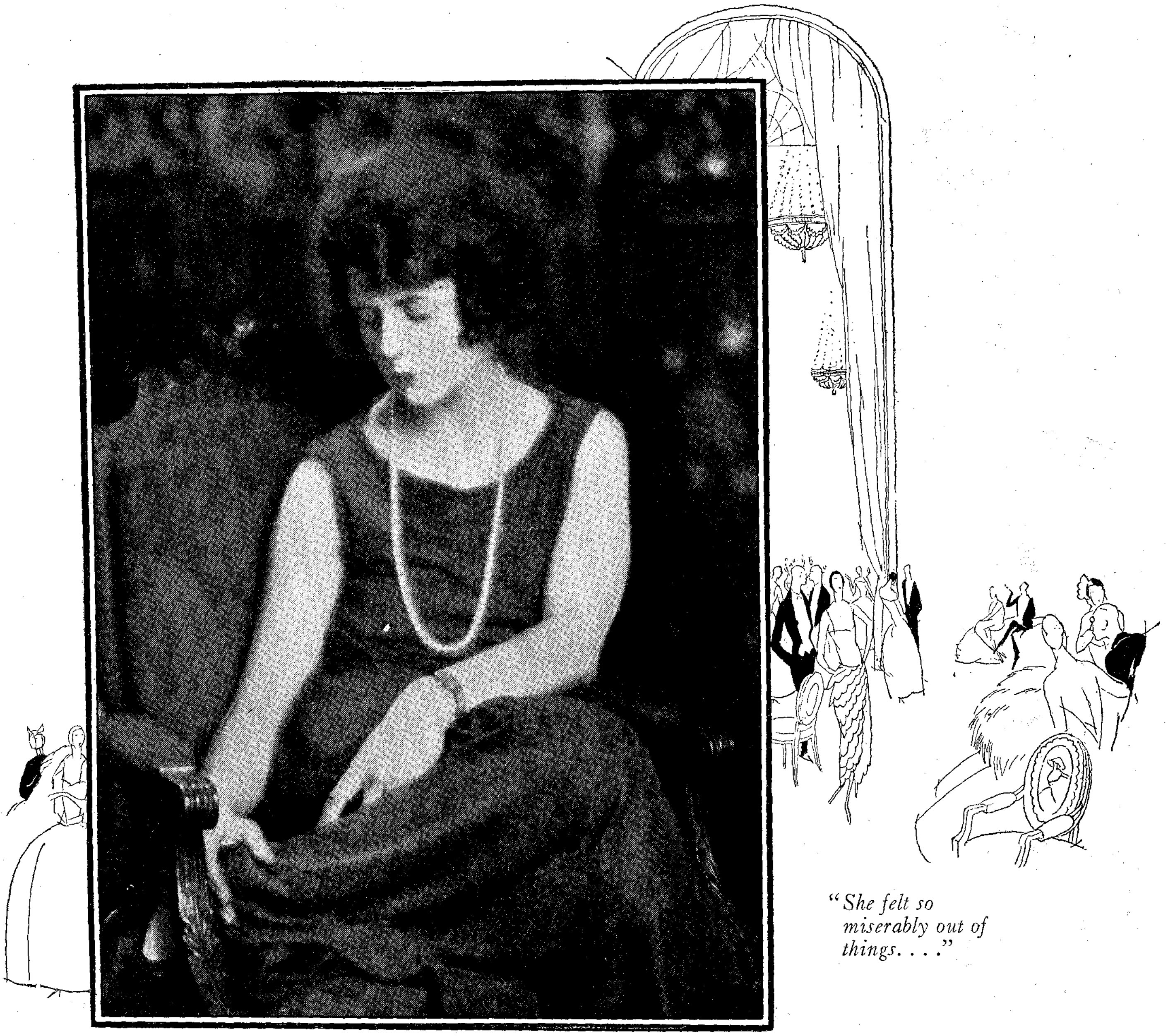
The President and his party arrived in Wrangell, Alaska, on July 8. On July 26 he was welcomed in Vancouver, British Columbia. It was the first time a President of the United States had visited Canada, and the second time that a President had set foot on foreign soil. On July 28 he was stricken with illness, reported to be due to ptomaine poisoning, following the eating of crabs. In an address given out for publication on July 30, since his illness prevented him from delivering it orally, the President declared his belief that the World Court was "a step in the right direction," and would prove "an advance toward international peace for which the reflective conscience of mankind is calling." On August 2, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, the President, stricken without warning by apoplexy, died at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. On the following morning at three o'clock, Calvin Coolidge, the Vice-President, took the oath of office as President of the United States.

On August 7 the body of the President arrived in Washington, and on August 8 he lay in state in the Capitol, where funeral services were held. On the following day the body arrived in Marion, Ohio. On August 10 the last funeral rites were observed, attended by President Coolidge and the Cabinet and other officials, while the whole nation observed a day of mourning.

THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

President Harding's Denver speech in favor of the enforcement of prohibition, which he emphasized on his final tour by the announcement that the Presidential train would be "dry," came at a time when the prohibition laws seemed endangered by popular and State opposition. On June 1, to follow the progress of prohibition sentiment chronologically in this country and abroad, Governor Smith of New York signed the Cuvillier Bill, repealing the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Law. It was widely predicted that the enactment of this repeal would result not only in making New York State "more wide open" than it had notoriously been before, but also that there would be collisions between Federal and State authority.

The following day the Treasury Department issued regulations to carry out the Supreme Court's decision barring all beverage liquors from territorial waters of the United States. The time for the law



"She felt so miserably out of things. . . ."

She wanted to get off in a corner

SHE knew there must be some reason why people didn't seem to take to her. But what it was, remained an enigma in her mind.

True, no one was ever bluntly rude to her. Yet she was not sought after as she and her mother thought a beautiful girl should be.

At parties she felt so miserably out of things that often she simply wanted to get off in a corner and just cry it out.

This particular night she did steal away. And the more she puzzled over the thing, the more of a mystery it became to her troubled mind.

* * *

That's the insidious thing about halitosis (unpleasant breath). You, yourself, rarely know when you have it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle.

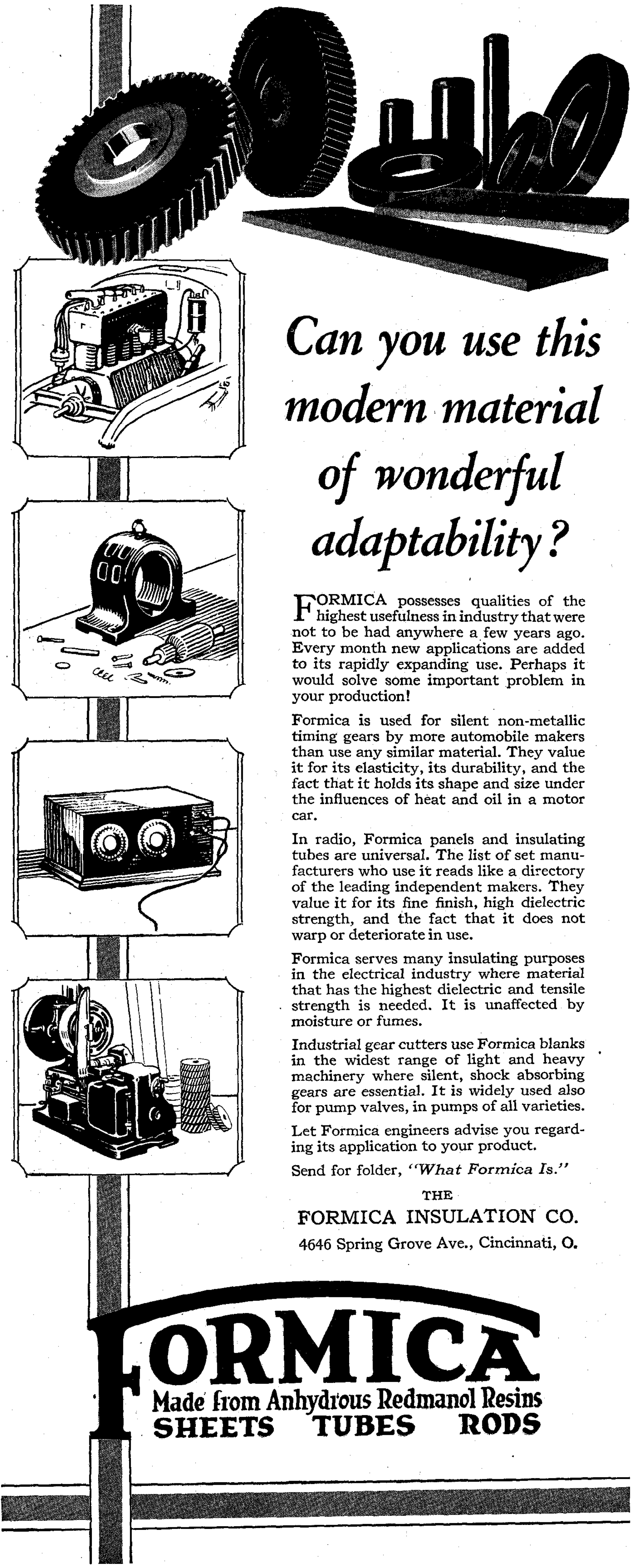
It is an interesting thing that this well-known antiseptic that has been in use for years for surgical dressings, possesses these unusual properties as a breath deodorant. It halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. So the systematic use of Listerine puts you on the safe and polite side. You know your breath is right. Fastidious people everywhere are making it a regular part of their daily routine.

Your druggist will supply you with Listerine. He sells lots of it. It has dozens of different uses as a safe antiseptic and has been trusted as such for a half a century. Read the interesting little booklet that comes with every bottle.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

For **HALITOSIS**

STERINE
LISTERINE
LAMBERT
AMBERT
PHARMACAL COMPANY

use **LISTERINE**



Can you use this modern material of wonderful adaptability?

FORMICA possesses qualities of the highest usefulness in industry that were not to be had anywhere a few years ago. Every month new applications are added to its rapidly expanding use. Perhaps it would solve some important problem in your production!

Formica is used for silent non-metallic timing gears by more automobile makers than use any similar material. They value it for its elasticity, its durability, and the fact that it holds its shape and size under the influences of heat and oil in a motor car.

In radio, Formica panels and insulating tubes are universal. The list of set manufacturers who use it reads like a directory of the leading independent makers. They value it for its fine finish, high dielectric strength, and the fact that it does not warp or deteriorate in use.

Formica serves many insulating purposes in the electrical industry where material that has the highest dielectric and tensile strength is needed. It is unaffected by moisture or fumes.

Industrial gear cutters use Formica blanks in the widest range of light and heavy machinery where silent, shock absorbing gears are essential. It is widely used also for pump valves, in pumps of all varieties.

Let Formica engineers advise you regarding its application to your product.

Send for folder, *"What Formica Is."*

THE
FORMICA INSULATION CO.
4646 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, O.

FORMICA
Made from Anhydrous Redmanol Resins
SHEETS TUBES RODS

THE PAST THREE MONTHS IN WORLD HISTORY

Continued

to go into effect was put at midnight, June 10. The law meant that foreign craft, even those whose national laws forced them to carry beverage liquors, could not bring these liquors inside the three-mile limit. The large steamship lines immediately took steps to protest the ruling.

Secretary Hughes made public on June 13 a letter to the British Ambassador, suggesting an extension of the three-mile limit to twelve miles as a means of combating rum-running into the United States. The reply of Sir Auckland Geddes was published at the same time, in which he exprest the British Government's objections to such an extension, but promised investigation of liquor-smuggling from ships of British register.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, on June 18, instructed the public health service officials to observe the laws of foreign nations, compelling ships of their nationals to carry adequate supplies of "medicinal liquor," provided it was in the custody of the ship's doctor.

On June 23 Federal officials broke British customs seals and removed from the White Star liner *Baltic* all its liquor supply, except a limited quantity for medicinal purposes. This action aroused much violent discussion in the press, both here and in England. On the same date the Canadian province of Manitoba, which had been under a prohibition régime, voted in favor of the government sale of liquor.

A proposal for the use of the Army to aid prohibition enforcement was severely attacked by Secretary of War Weeks in his speech at the graduation exercises of the Army War College in Washington on June 28. On the same day Marquis Curzon, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated in the British House of Lords that the American Government was within the law in breaking British seals on liners stored with liquor. While Great Britain was unwilling to extend the three-mile limit to twelve miles, added Mr. Curzon, an effort was being made to check rum-running into the United States by British ships.

The prescription of liquor by physicians was made much more simple when United States Federal District Judge George M. Bourquin, in a decision handed down at Helena, Montana, on July 6, decided that "Congress may not regulate the amount of liquor a physician may prescribe."

Prohibition scored two minor victories, one in Canada, the other in England, on July 12 and 13. On the former date Manitoba, after having recently voted for the government sale of liquors for beverage purposes, defeated a proposal for the sale of beer and light wines with meals in licensed hotels. On July 13 the House of Commons, by a vote of 257 to 10, passed Lady Astor's bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to boys and girls under eighteen years of age. Two weeks later this bill was signed by the King and is now a British law.

A decision handed down by Judge Joseph W. Woodrough, in the Brooklyn District Court, disposed of the case of the seizure of the British schooner *Marion Masher* near Fire Island on July 27, 1922. She was transferring liquor to an American-owned motor-boat outside the three-mile

IN THIS INSTRUMENT one diamond is cut into shape by another diamond which revolves rapidly. The operator listens to the click-click through his telephone head set and adjusts the diamonds till the right click tells him they are making proper contact.

When diamond cuts diamond

—*an incident in making telephones*

ARGUMENTS for buying diamonds are familiar to everybody. Possibly a new one is economy.

Yet it is a fact that the makers of your telephone find it a real economy to use diamond pointed tools in many cutting operations which require a sharp, hard edge.

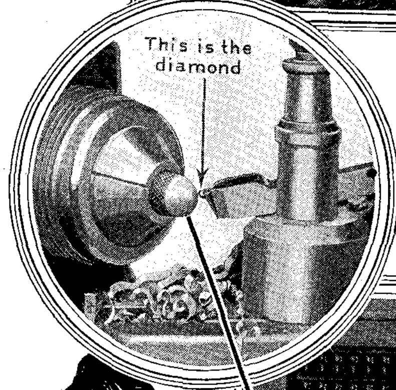
On materials which would blunt hard steel in five minutes, there are diamonds in use here three months before their edge needs to be renewed.

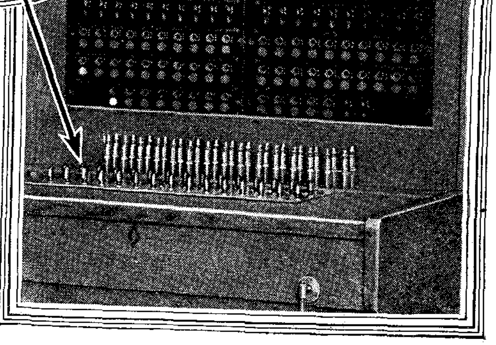
Just another indication that Western Electric practices economy as well as speed and accuracy in the production of a telephone.

Western Electric

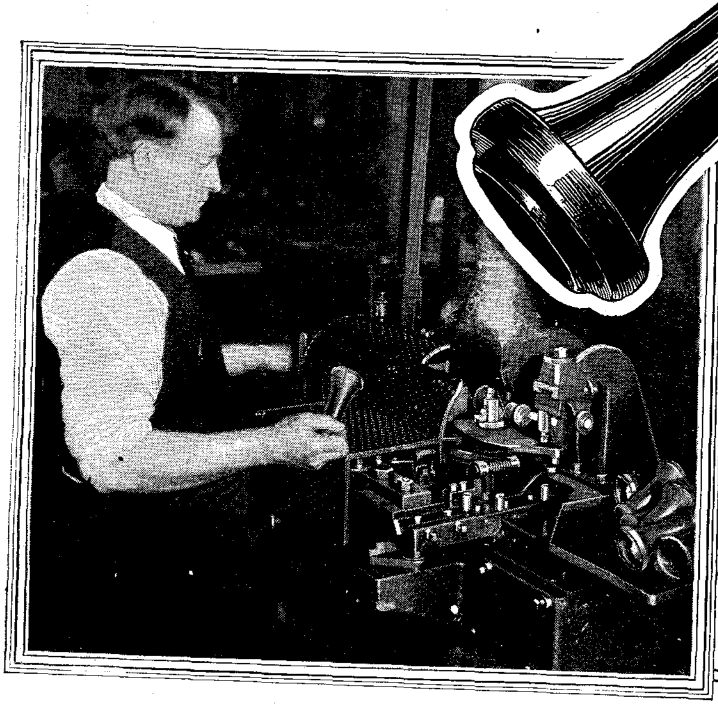
Since 1869 makers of electrical equipment

EVEN THE DIAMOND, after a long period of cutting hard rubber, needs to have its edge renewed. This grinding wheel, sprinkled with diamond dust for an abrasive, does the sharpening—much as facets are cut on the stone in Milady's ring.



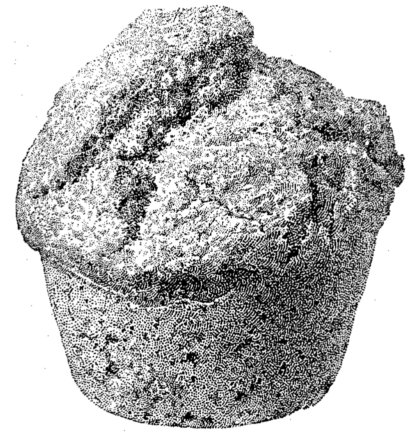


TOOLING SWITCHBOARD KEY HANDLES. A diamond is needed in working on these rubber parts, since its keen edge reduces the friction of the cutting operation—and heat from excessive friction might melt the rubber.



YOUR TELEPHONE RECEIVER owes its smooth surface to the sharpness of the diamond. In the machine pictured here this jewel is trimming away the rough edges, to prepare the receiver for your hand and ear.

BLACK DIAMONDS TOO! A fact. Grains of coal inside the transmitter are a vital part of the telephone—its very "vocal cords."



bran

Pillsbury's costs you less

-yet it's better

Of course you know the health value of bran, Nature's food-laxative. But are you familiar with Pillsbury's Health Bran—clean, *natural* bran in its natural health-giving form?

And did you know there's decided economy in buying this better bran? Aside from its superior quality, you get actually 50 per cent more bran for your money in the generous Pillsbury package.

The large, coarse, crisp Pillsbury flakes come to you uncooked, unsweetened, unadulterated. Choicest wheat bran—from carefully selected wheat—sterilized and packed air-tight—that's why Pillsbury's is so effective as a natural laxative, so delicious in bran foods of all kinds.

Follow the special recipes on the Pillsbury package—for muffins, cookies and bran bread as delicious as they are healthful! Buy it from your grocer today. Send for our new Pillsbury's Health Bran recipe book.

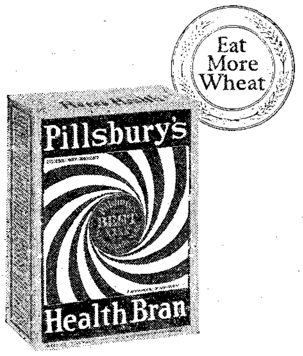
PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Pillsbury's Family of Foods

Pillsbury's Best Flour • Pancake Flour
Buckwheat Pancake Flour • Health Bran
Wheat Cereal • Rye Flour • Graham Flour • Farina

Pillsbury's Bran Muffins

Beat together until creamy 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 egg and ½ cup sugar, dissolve 1½ teaspoons baking soda in ½ cup boiling water and add to 2 cups lukewarm sour milk or buttermilk, add 2 cups Pillsbury's Health Bran, 2 cups Pillsbury's Best Flour, 2 scant teaspoons salt and 1 teaspoon baking powder; mix thoroughly with egg and sugar mixture. Bake 20 minutes in hot oven. If sweet milk is used, omit soda and add 2 additional teaspoons baking powder.



Pillsbury's
Health Bran
One of the family

THE PAST THREE MONTHS IN WORLD HISTORY

Continued

limit when the seizure was made, but the court ruled that the seizure was valid, on the ground that the vessel was in contact with the shore and attempting to violate American law. This decision is held by Prohibitionists to be a powerful weapon against the bootleggers along the Atlantic coast.

WAGES AND THE 12-HOUR DAY

About the beginning of this period, the Railroad Labor Board announced that six railroads had voluntarily increased the wages of more than 27,000 workers from 11 to 15 cents an hour, and on June 9 it was announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had granted increases in wages amounting to $8,500,000 to 112,500 men. A report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, issued on June 15, and covering 6,075 establishments in 47 manufacturing industries, showed an increase in May, compared with April, of .3 per cent. in the number of employees; 4.1 per cent. in the total amount of wages paid, and 3.8 per cent. in the average weekly earnings. The Mason and Builders Association of New York, on June 20, agreed to the demands of the striking members of the bricklayers' union for a two-year agreement at a basic wage of $12 per day.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, announced in New York, on August 2, that the elimination of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry would begin at once, and on August 13 it was reported that the eight-hour day had been inaugurated in the steel-mills at Gary, Indiana.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COAL INDUSTRY

The demand of the anthracite coal miners for higher wages resulted in a disagreement extending through the latter part of the period, and resulting in a brief strike. The miners, in convention at Scranton, were admonished on June 28, by the Federal Coal Commission, that public sentiment would "tolerate no suspension of the anthracite coal supply this year." On the following day the miners demanded a two-year contract, at a wage increase of 20 per cent. for contract miners, equalization of day rates, the eight-hour day underground, and payment by weight instead of by carload. A conference between anthracite operators and workers began in Atlantic City on July 6, with the workers pushing their demands as given above, together with demands for an advance of $2 per day for day men, and institution of the check-off system, as "complete recognition of the union." The United States Coal Commission appointed by President Harding to investigate the situation issued a report on the following day recommending Government operation of the coal-mines in an emergency.

By July 27 the Atlantic City Conference was reported to have reached an impasse. The operators refused to adopt the check-off system, and also refused "complete recognition" of the United Mine Workers of America. Intervention by an especially promulgated law to prevent a general strike was recommended by the United States Coal Commission on August 7. A few days later, on August 12, a report was addrest to the United States Coal Commission by a voluntary committee of educators and clergymen who had been investigating the coal industry. Employees of many coal-mining companies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama, said the report, were being held in a state of virtual isolation. On August 19 the Conference of Operators and Mine Workers was resumed in Atlantic City, but on the following day the conferees were reported to be far apart, and on August 22 President Coolidge ordered a conference of Governors in New York to take measures for supplying the public with fuel, in the event of a coal strike. The miners decided to strike, it was announced on August 24, and Governor Pinchot, appointed "coal arbiter" by President Coolidge, called a new conference. The Governor suggested a 10 per cent. increase for the miners, the eight-hour day, and union recognition, but the strike began on September 1, neither the miners nor the operators being willing to accept Pinchot's proposal. On September 7, however, it was reported that both operators and miners had agreed to accept the Governor's terms, and that a contract would be signed which would prevent another coal strike for two years, at least.

PAYMENTS ON OUR FOREIGN DEBTS

During this period America received the first payment on her European accounts. The British Government paid $69,000,000 on June 15 and on the same date the Finnish Government sent $135,000, both of these sums being the first semiannual payments to be made by the two governments on their respective debts to the United States. Four days later, on June 19, the Anglo-American debt-funding agreement, providing for repayment to the United States by Great Britain of war-time loans amounting to $4,600,000,000, was signed by representatives of both governments.

The financial situation of the United States Government was revealed to be very good, it was announced on June 30, the balancing of the Federal budget showing a surplus of about $310,000,000 of revenue over expenditures. Postal receipts for the fiscal year, as announced on July 7, showed 12.16 per cent. increase, the largest in the history of the Postal Service with the exception of 1918. The total postal revenue for the year is estimated at $533,000,000, as compared with $485,000,000 for the year previous. The Budget Bureau began, on August 14, to apportion estimates for funds to run the Federal Government during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924, on the basis of a total expenditure of $1,700,000,000. Sharp increases in imports from Europe, reported Washington on August 19, reflected improved conditions here.

AVIATION GOES FORWARD

On June 6, near the beginning of the quarter, United States Army Service dirigible *PC-1*, the largest of its kind in the country, burned at the Wilbur Wright Field, at Dayton, Ohio; but toward the end of the quarter the huge new American Zeppelin *ZR-1* was launched at Lakehurst, N. J., and an even larger Zeppelin, the *ZR-3*, which was being built for the Navy in Germany, was reported to be almost ready to fly to this country. A twenty-eight-hour mail service between San Francisco and New York, including a night service, was inaugurated on August 22. At the end of this period practically every aviation record was held by United States fliers.

Beautiful white teeth remain beautiful and white only if the mouth glands are active. Your tooth paste must do more than clean your teeth—it must help the mouth glands keep *them clean*

Brushing cleans your teeth for a few minutes only

Your six tiny mouth glands alone can keep them clean day and night

THE acids of decay are forming all of the time—all over your teeth—

Brushing cannot stop this condition. As soon as you hang up your tooth brush the acids are at it again.

Only one thing can help—your mouth glands. It is the duty of these six little glands to pump away all the time; to wash away small particles *and neutralize the acids.*

But the glands need exercise. Soft foods have taken it away. They are slowing down and letting the teeth decay. You must give your mouth glands the help they need.

A tooth paste that helps these glands keep *your teeth clean*

Pebeco Tooth Paste helps these glands. As soon as it enters the mouth it exerts an invigorating effect on the mouth glands. It makes them send forth an increased flow of saliva and it makes them continue to work in a healthy normal fashion.

This increased flow of fluids pours into all the crevices of the mouth and in between the teeth where the tooth brush cannot reach—washing away small particles; cleansing every surface of the teeth.

These fluids being alkaline *neutralize the acids* of the mouth which are constantly forming.

Pebeco does more than clean your teeth. It leaves your whole mouth in a healthy, live condition—your gums, your palate—the entire oral cavity. Physicians say its tonic effect extends even to the tonsils.

The best possible dentifrice for cleaning

Pebeco cleans and polishes the teeth as thoroughly as any dentifrice can. It does not scratch. It does not injure the edges of the gums or delicate membranes of the mouth.

The invigorating taste and the refreshing feeling Pebeco leaves in your mouth is convincing proof that this tooth paste has done more than clean your teeth temporarily. It has left your mouth in a healthy condition which will make it stay clean.

Pebeco is manufactured only by Lehn & Fink, Inc.—50c at all druggists.

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Send me free your new large size sample tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste and your booklet which explains the importance of the mouth glands in keeping the mouth healthy and the teeth white and strong.

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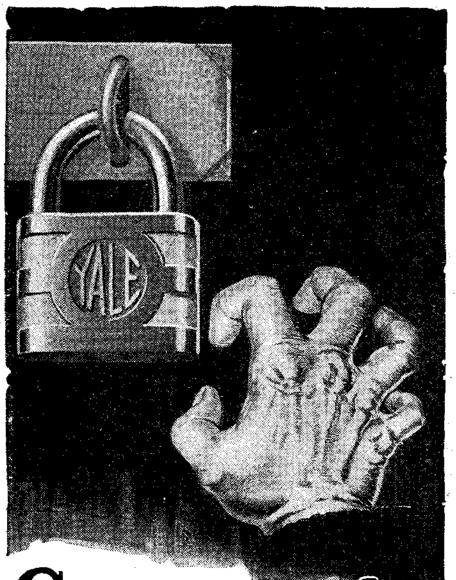

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by a Yale padlock

Get a good sturdy padlock for your garage door, your cellar door or your tool cabinet. When a sneak-thief sees the name YALE, he knows what he's up against.

Other padlocks may resemble Yale at first glance, but they're not *marked* YALE. That name is the distinguishing mark of a superior product.

The fit of the key, the generations of useful service, the absolute certainty of ready action and the enduring protection of the Yale pin-tumbler padlock are known to discriminating buyers everywhere—and there are other Yale padlocks, in style and price, for every padlock need.

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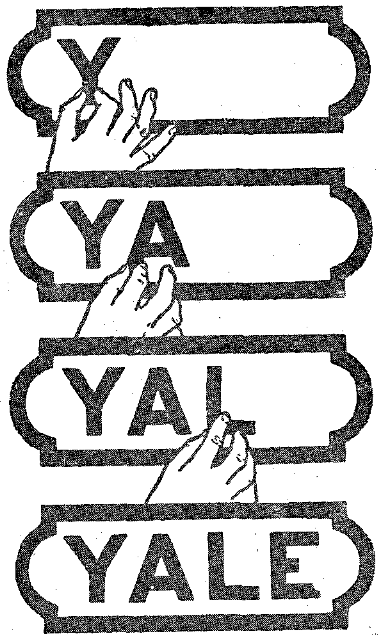
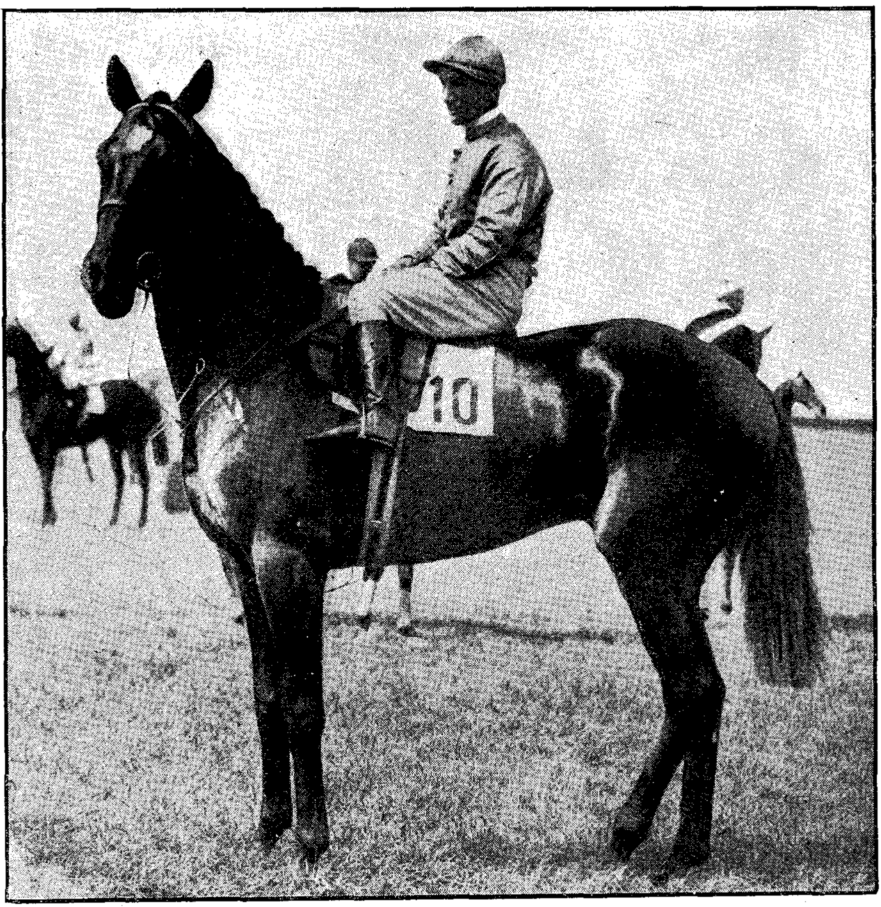


Yale Made is Yale Marked

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

PAMPERED PAPYRUS, ON HIS WAY HERE TO SHOW US HOW A HORSE CAN RUN

THERE is going to be a great horse race at Belmont Park, New York, on October 20. It will be an international affair, the champion thoroughbred three-year-old of England against the best America can produce, and sports experts assure us that the contest promises to arouse as much interest in this country as did the yacht race for the *America's* cup. Papyrus, the English champion, due to set sail for these shores on September 22, on the *Aquitania*, is this year's winner of the English Derby, that racing classic by which all others are measured. For a time the question of food for the English horse threatened to wreck the negotiations for bringing him to these shores. Papyrus, said report, like many good English athletes, had to have his beer when he was in training, and how was he to get beer in America? Then the question of his oats came up. The Federal Government has very strict laws against the importation of hay, corn and oats. Even the matter of the champion's drinking-water was a problem. It was finally decided that a special supply of water would be brought from England, and, by a special government dispensation, it is reported that enough of Papyrus' own particular brand of food may be imported to last until the match at Belmont Park has been run. The solution of the beer difficulty, if it has been solved, is not revealed in the public press. It is authoritatively announced, however, that Papyrus will come, and run, and win if he can; and that 100,000 people will be on hand to see him do it.



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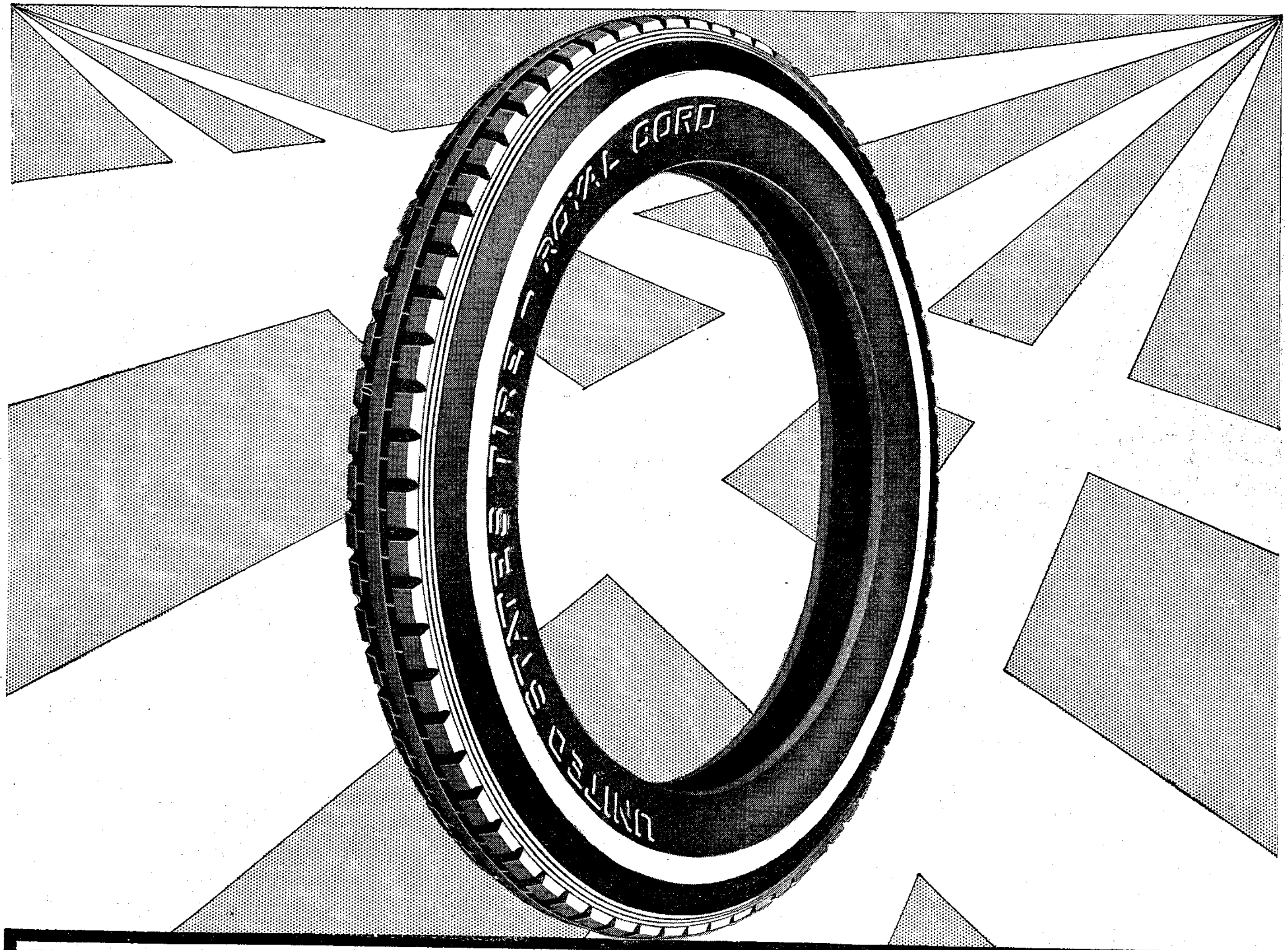
A BRITISH CHAMPION TO RACE IN AMERICA

Papyrus, the English Derby winner, is coming over to meet our best three-year-old at Belmont Park, and racing experts are predicting a large occasion.

The English racer will have three weeks, after his arrival, to become acclimated and regain his land-legs before the race. Even so, several American racing sharks are predicting he will be at a great disadvantage. Henry D. King writes, on this phase of the matter, both pro and con, in the New York *Herald:*

> Altho the American colt has not been selected, most race-goers are already predicting an easy victory for him, irrespective of whether he is Harry F. Sinclair's Zev or Richard T. Wilson's Wilderness. They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ROYAL CORDS came out this year with three new advantages.

These are the three new U. S. Rubber discoveries:

Flat Band Process—ensuring the positive length, angle and strength of each cord.

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United States Tires are Good Tires

U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

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The cost, usually the first consideration, is little more than expenses at home for the same period. And as for the necessary time—just a little planning now, a little saving on commonplace trifles perhaps—for this Great Adventure.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

go even further and say that America will win the race even if Mrs. Payne Whitney's filly Untidy is the English Derby winner's opponent.

No one denies that Papyrus is a great colt. All have the greatest respect and admiration for any English Derby winner. They say that if the race were held in England Papyrus probably would win. They assume that Papyrus will not run as well in this country; that the change of climate will affect him; that he has raced on the grass in England and that our dirt track will be confusing to him.

But veteran horsemen who have raced both here and abroad have no such misgivings. They say that a real good thoroughbred will race well any place if he is at the top of his form, and they know of no reason to make him lose his form. They admit that he will be set back a bit by the trip over, but if he arrives here three weeks before the race he will have plenty of time to regain his form.

They point out that he is a colt of great speed and endurance, and that he can carry weight better than the American colts.

In order to keep the British horse in the best possible mental, as well as physical, condition for the race, he will bring along quite a retinue. Bar of Gold, his playmate and solitary stablemate companion, is to keep the colt company, and so is the little black cat whose favorite pastime is rubbing his head against the legs of Ben Irish's famous horse. Trainer Jarvis will, of course, go along, as also will the stable boy who massages Papyrus several hours every day, and another lad whose job is to exercise the thoroughbred. Steve Donoghue, called the leading jockey in England for the past nine years, and who was in the saddle on Papyrus when he won the Derby this year, is coming over to ride in the international contest. It has been reported and denied that Mr. Donoghue is to receive $75,000 for his services if Papyrus wins. Win or lose, however, "the grand manner has returned to the turf," exults a writer in the New York *Times*. He questions and comments:

> Will America's contender be Zev, distant cousin of Papyrus? Will the Derby victor stand the ocean trip and the brief period of acclimatization? Will Donoghue ride? Will America win? Already they are arguing, not only at Saratoga Springs, but as well in California, in Paris, in the domain of Tattersall's, and in a thousand places between and beyond. And the Westchester Racing Association directors are planning for a record-breaking crowd of 100,000 spectators.
>
> The ocean trip for Papyrus—that is one of the big questions. With engagements ahead on English tracks and with only three weeks for actual training, aside from a few days of rest after the probable date of arrival, the Derby star will be pushed too hard, in the opinion of a good many, especially on the other side of the ocean. Others point to many a crack horse that has made the trip without turning a hair. Eighty polo ponies in a batch were loaded on a West-bound liner a few days ago.

Horses, however, are like humans—some are good travelers, others wilt.

More than a few Derby winners have come to America, tho not with a match race staring them in the face. Diomed stands at the head of the list. He won the first Derby of them all, in 1780, and he was sold to Americans for £50. For a long time much of the racing stock on this side was traced to him.

Ormonde, the unbeaten, winner 106 years later, was sold to South America for 17,000 guineas, by the Duke of Westminster. Ormonde returned to England and then came to America, going to California. St. Blaise, 1883, winner, and Kingcraft, 1870, were others.

Then there was George Frederick. He won the Derby in 1874, and a few days afterward accidentally crocked his foreleg. In the end he was sold for 65 guineas, and died on a Canadian farm. Blue Gown had a different end. He won the Derby in 1868 and was later sold to the Keene string, but he died on the voyage across the Atlantic.

Sometimes the big horses have gone in the other direction. Pierre Lorillard challenged all the horses of America to meet Parole, who at the age of five, in 1878, won the Baltimore, Saratoga and Monmouth Cups. That fall Parole went to England and, tho past his best, won several races. In 1880 he came back to America and won more. Parole took travel philosophically.

There was also Iroquois, because of whom British turf authorities still speak of 1881 as the American year. On the afternoon of the Derby of that year a cable code word was received in New York, and a good part of New York threw its hat in the air. The word was "Iropertow." That meant that the Derby had finished thus: Iroquois, first; Peregrine, his chief rival, second; Town Moor, Lord Rosebery's 25-to-1 shot, third. An American had at last won the greatest of the classics.

That year showed the intensity that can be reached when ordinary differences of opinion over horses are complicated by international rivalry.

The present British Derby champion has relatives in this country, and one of them, Zev, may be his rival in the great October race. Dealing with the family tree of the American and British thoroughbreds, the writer says:

Tracery, the sire of Papyrus, was bred by August Belmont at the Nursery Stud in Kentucky and ran third to Tagalie in the Epsom Derby, but won the Doncaster St. Leger. His sire, Rock Sand, a Derby winner, was by Sainfoin, whom King Edward had wanted to purchase. John Porter, his trainer, feared he might become unsound. Sainfoin was sold to Sir James Miller, and won the Derby for him instead of King Edward. Tracery's dam was by Orme, son of Ormondie, and his granddad Plaisanterie, a great winner, whose son, Childwick, by St. Simon, captured the Czarewitch.

The first August Belmont owned the great-great-granddam of The Finn, sire of Zev, named Woodbine, and she won him races. He is related to Papyrus through Bend Or. The Finn is by Ogden, by Kilwarlin, winner of the St. Leger; his dam Oriole, by Bend Or.

The Times rejoices, editorially, that "something new in international horse-racing is forecast by the match arranged for this year's winner of the Derby,

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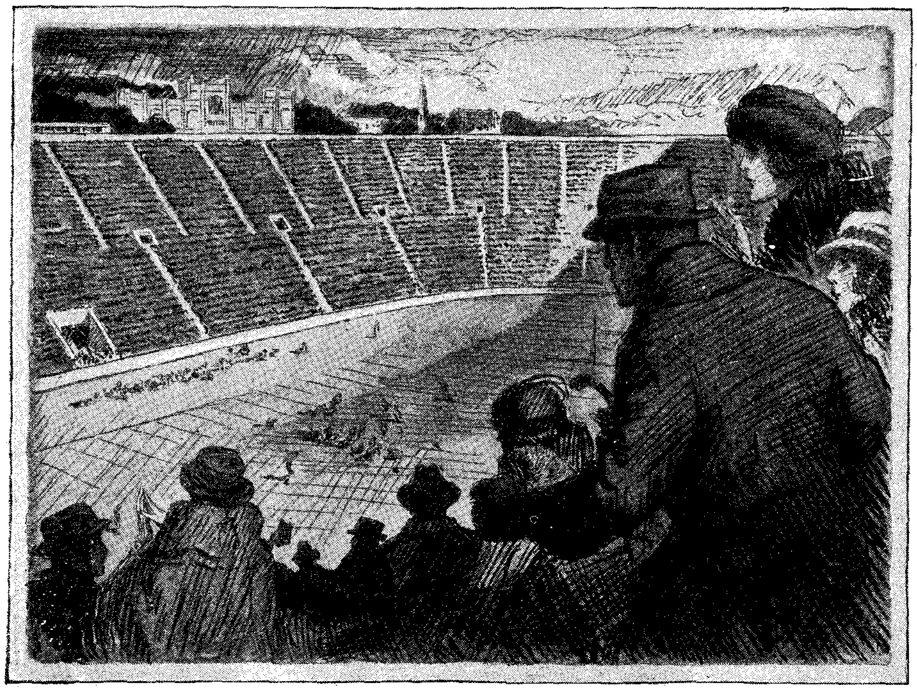

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Papyrus, to be brought to America to race against our best American three-year-old at Belmont Park in October. The writer continues:

> The preliminary tests to decide which of our thoroughbreds is to be pitted against the English horse will themselves be full of interest and excitement. The great popularity of racing in this country will doubtless be shown as never before by the crowds which will flock to the elimination races and, above all, to the final encounter, upon the result of which the sporting men of two nations will hang breathless. If, as is still hoped, the French horse Epinard is also brought over to make the contest triangular, the international significance of the race will be greatly heightened.
>
> Never before has a Derby winner come to try out our best, tho we have many times sent over American horses to take part in the Derby. It is certain that the doings of Papyrus will be minutely reported from the day of sailing, through the period of becoming acclimatized here, and training, up to the hour of the great race itself. No outdoor sport, continued through months, is capable of attracting such vast throngs of people and arousing such intensity of excitement as horse-racing. The match between Papyrus and the as yet undesignated American horse will be sure to eclipse in interest anything of the kind ever before known in the United States.

"DOCTORED" BASEBALLS IN THE GAME

THE "EMERY BALL," together with other varieties of "doctored" balls, is, of course, outlawed from the Big League diamonds; but just the same, says a baseball critic of standing and experience, all through the present season there have been evidences of the return of the freak ball. Some of the best pitchers in the major leagues, says this writer, H. C. Salsinger, who presents his discoveries in the pages of *Baseball* (New York), have been resorting to trickery, and nearly everybody on the "inside" knows it. The pitchers don't go through the game pitching "doctored" balls; they call on their secret resources only in tight holes. If they are working under fair leads, they omit the treatment, but "if the going gets tight, and they face situations that demand extreme strategy, they rely upon a 'doctored' ball to pull them through." Mr. Salsinger explains, partly by way of apology for the ways of pitchers:

> Pitching is different from anything else in baseball. It is not fully understood by anybody but the pitcher himself. The catchers understand more about pitching than any other person outside the pitcher himself, but even the catchers lack a great deal of knowledge on this art. A pitcher himself knows, and what he knows he keeps mostly to himself as a trade secret. He guards his knowledge with more care than ever since the rule prohibiting freak pitching went into effect. Pitching is a pitcher's livelihood. The more games he wins, the more salary he draws. Therefore,

will do all he can to win games, at least he can get away with. If he can cheat ittle, and get by in doing it, he will cheat ittle, and most of them do.

The paragraph is not ours, but is a near-rbatim report of a statement made to us one of the crack pitchers of the major gues. He admitted that a great deal of toring of baseballs was going on, but he o excused the practise.

Baseballs have been treated in odd ways. e pitcher had a hollow in his glove and filled this with vaseline before he walked the box. He never resorted to the vase-e until he got into a pinch, and then he bed it on the ball as he prepared to d up. It gave the ball a peculiar break.

nother pitcher chews a combination of rice, tobacco and coffee. This mixture duces a thick fluid. He gets a daub this on the ball whenever the situation ight, and pitches a "sailor."

till another pitcher used to put belt ase on the band of the glove before he t to the pitching mound. An applica- of this would cause the ball to spin and ak sharply.

here was the shine ball. To prepare the one side was rubbed on the uniform il the cover had a nice gloss. The de-ring would be extremely deceptive to eye. The gloss side would make the hard to see, and the other side, rougher a certain extent, would cause a twist. smooth side would naturally go ough the air easier than the opposite of the ball.

mong the other known ways to secure ficial curves, breaks, bends, twists, ots, hooks, or what you care to call the den course of the ball, says Mr. Sal-er, may be mentioned these:

ub grease into the seams.
se resin on the cover.
ub mud between the seams on one of the ball.
oughen one spot on the ball by the use he finger-nail.
reak a seam.
oosen the cover.
rinkle the cover.
pply chewing-gum to the cover of the , pasting a bit of gum on any single on the surface.

ll of these systems have been tried. , and many more. One of the most ous of all curve-ball pitchers secured repuation by the application of chew-gum to the cover of the ball. He al-s chewed gum, but whenever he got a tight spot he would apply a speck of nd a speck was enough to secure such eak on the ball that no batsman could it safely.

itchers used to carry a sack of resin in r hip-pockets. That is, some of them The legislation against freak deliveries inated the resin. But quite a number itchers are still pitching a resin ball. ween innings they make liberal appli-ons of powdered resin to their clothing this enables them to use resin with a t deal less effort and much more sub-y than the old method.

pitcher can invariably "accidentally" a daub of mud on the ball. In one e, last season, we noticed the ground-er pour a bucket of water in one spot the pitching rubber and another buck-l in one spot near the home-plate. It a dark day and the home pitcher, using st ball, twirled a shut-out game. It was cult enough to see the ball from the s box, and batsmen told us they could

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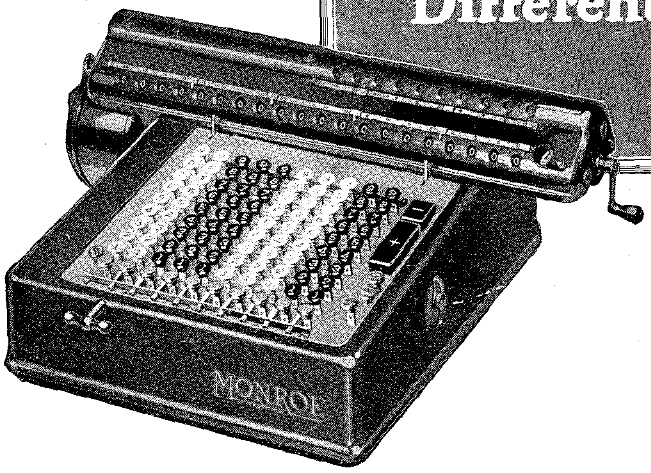

Split-second Speed
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SPEED is often apparent rather than real. *Speed* in figuring, *without first-time accuracy* of results, *is waste.* Speed means increased value only when other qualities are not sacrificed nor diminished.

The Monroe Automatic Calculating Machine is valuable in any business office because it accomplishes the aim of figuring, with split-second speed while maintaining accuracy, simplicity, durability and all-round usefulness.

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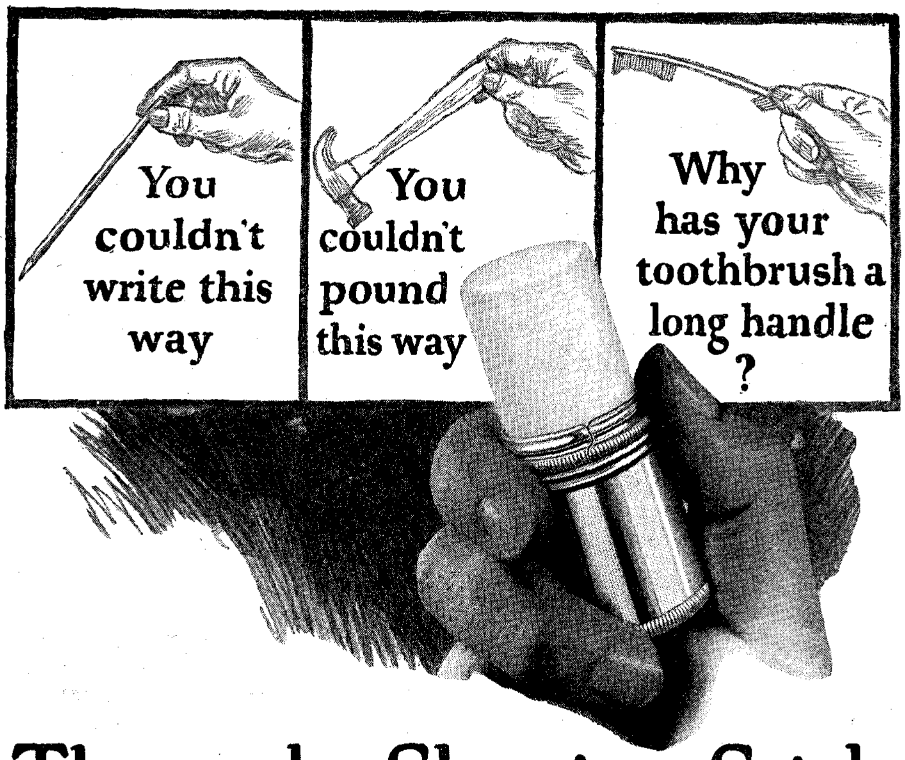
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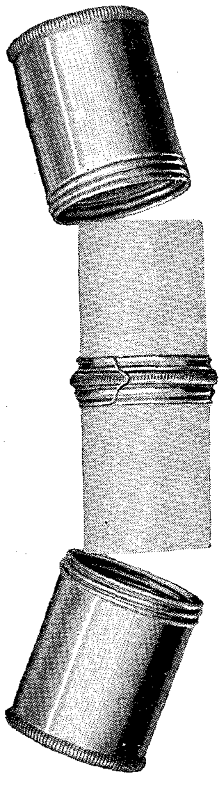
Because of the greater ease of manipulation with this full-hand hold, Doublecap gives you the quickest shave of any stick ever made. Its non-corrosive metal case will last indefinitely. You can insert a Re-Load stick in a few seconds without the slightest muss or bother. No waste—you use all the soap.

In its rich, heavy lather and pleasantly beneficial effect on the skin Doublecap is exactly like all other forms of Williams'. Each and every one gives you the famous Williams' shave which so many other manufacturers have tried to imitate but have never succeeded in duplicating.

A "working model" of this new Doublecap containing enough soap to last you several weeks sent free. See offer below.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Glastonbury, Conn. Montreal, Can.

Williams'
Doublecap
Shaving Stick



This new stick is made by the makers of the famous Williams' Holder Top Stick and Williams' Shaving Cream with the Hinged Cap.

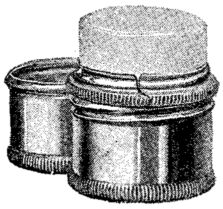
THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. 89, Glastonbury, Conn.

Send me the free "working model" of Williams' Doublecap Stick as advertised.

Name ....

Address ....

This "working model" of Doublecap FREE!



Here's a little "working model" of Doublecap. It's not a toy but a stick you can use. Contains enough soap to let you test Williams' thoroughly. Your name and address on a post card will bring you this stick free. Or use the coupon opposite.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

hardly see it any better. Few light b
were pitched to the batsmen in that ga

Getting mud between the seams in
spot, of course, puts more weight in t
spot than in any other section and ca
an unusual break. To travel true a
must have its weight equally balanced
be perfectly round. According to
writer:

> University professors would hav
> happy time scientifically explaining
> result of the treatment given balls by
> majority of major league pitchers. Sci
> could well explain all of it. A sphere
> is perfectly round and perfectly bala
> as to weight, the size of a baseball, trave
> 60 feet through the air at a certain mon
> tum, can be made to go three feet out o
> course by a loose thread hardly visible,
> slightly roughened cover, by resin in
> spot, by a tiny piece of gum, by a grai
> mud, by hardly more than a speck of v
> line or grease, by having one smooth
> on the ball. Briefly, the least arti
> change in the surface of a perfect sp
> prevents it from traveling through th
> on a true line, but compels it to leav
> course suddenly and sharply. Major le
> pitchers who literally know nothing a
> the scientific reasons for these occurre
> by constant experiments, have made
> coveries that would add vastly to the s
> and researches of our university la
> tories. We believe that American s
> tists have missed a great deal by
> making an exhaustive and intensive s
> of curve-ball pitching, for all these f
> breaks in deliveries must be listed u
> the general heading of curves.
>
> A pitcher with hard finger-nails
> easily dent the cover of the ball, par
> larly the cover of the ball now in use
> this ball, according to the manufactu
> has a cover stretched more tightly
> that of the old-style ball. It is of
> leather and therefore easier to scr
> By doing this the pitcher adds a fo
> more to his curve.
>
> They tell about one pitcher in the m
> who had unusually hard finger-nails
> who used to jag the point of the nail o
> middle finger of his pitching hand.
> could therefore operate more easily, w
> ing either on the seams or on the cov
> the ball. The cover is preferred, fo
> seams need so much longer, and by the
> the operation neared completion the
> would probably be tossed out of the
> after being fouled against a concrete
>
> To loosen the cover on a ball, the pi
> grasps the ball with both hands and t
> in opposite directions. A pitcher
> powerful hands is able to do this.
> have seen it done. As soon as the
> becomes loose the ball begins hopping
> peculiar manner. A fast-ball pitcher
> a loose cover secured a most remar
> break on his delivery one day last su
> because he managed to keep balls with
> covers in play for long periods. The
> cover is difficult to detect, because i
> trick that few suspect. In this gam
> ball was examined repeatedly becaus
> opposing batsmen suspected some
> being used since this particular pi
> never before showed the kind of stuff
> he was having that day. Each tim
> umpires examined the ball, they found
> ing artificial on the cover of the ba

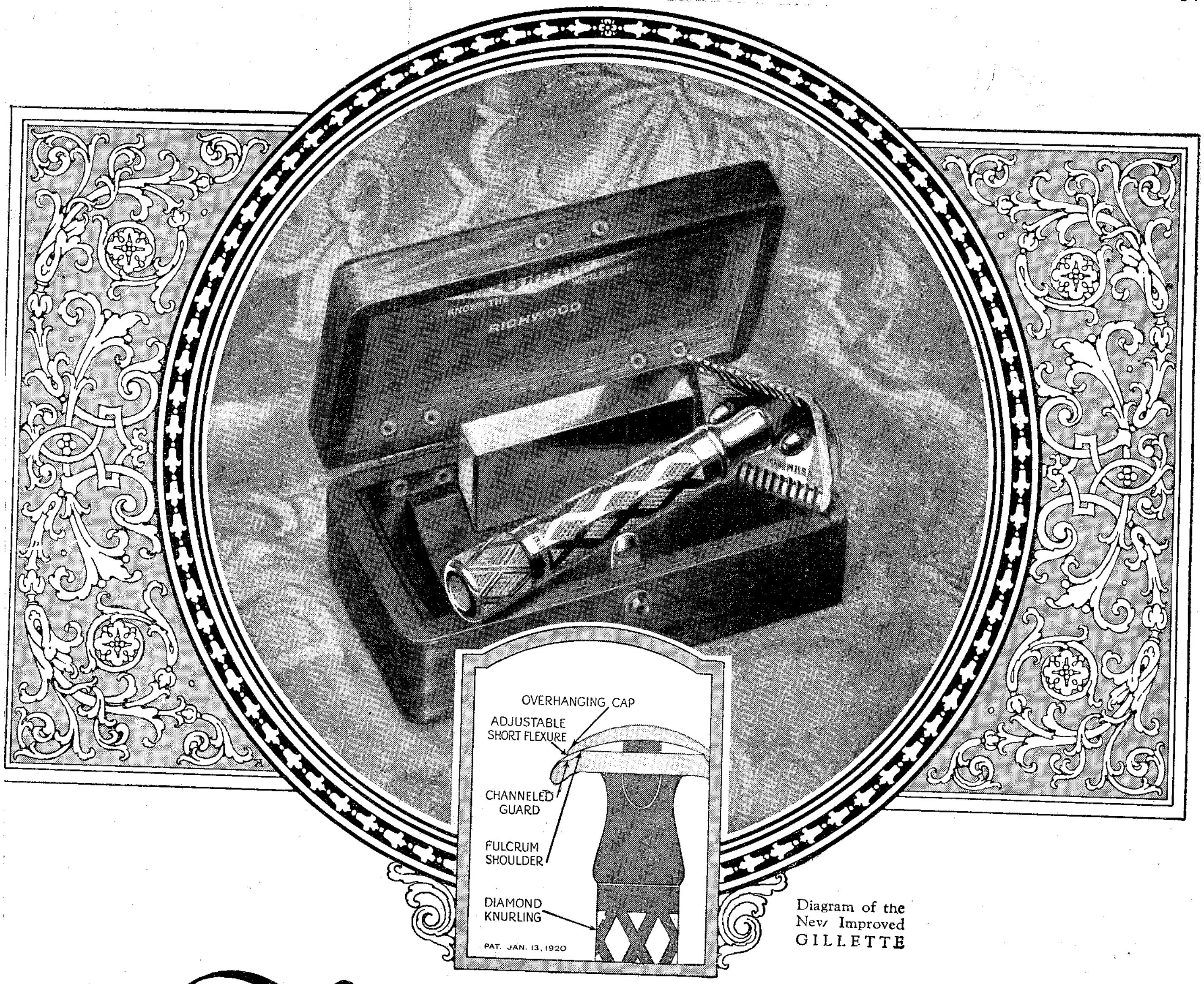

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
RICHWOOD
OVERHANGING CAP
ADJUSTABLE SHORT FLEXURE
CHANNELED GUARD
FULCRUM SHOULDER
DIAMOND KNURLING
PAT. JAN. 13, 1920

Diagram of the New Improved GILLETTE

THAT DELIGHTFUL FEELING of freshness after a *comfortable* shave is enjoyed by the multitude of New Improved Gillette users—men critical of razor service who demand the utmost in shaving results.

The price is $5 and up

"Three Reasons" is the title of a convincing booklet sent upon request

The New Improved

Gillette

SAFETY —TRADE Gillette MARK— RAZOR

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Old Hampshire Bond

His patients can't read or write

Then why does C. H. Barlow, in Shaohyingfu, use good paper?

Mr. Barlow, who is a medical missionary in China, has hopes that his ship will come in. Read about one thing that he wants:

> Friends:
>
> Your stationery has given me such genuine satisfaction as an artistic expression of the spiritual refinements which come only to men who admire writing and who enjoy writing, that I wish to let you know it.
>
> For the past fifteen years I have been leading the financially improvident life of a medical missionary in China, hence my desire to use Old Hampshire Bond does not spring from any wish to impress customers or to get business. Most of my patients neither read nor write, and those who do would not appreciate the kind of paper I use, for they have their own standards of what is aristocratic and artistic in papers, just as we have, but of an entirely different nature and pattern.
>
> I use Old Hampshire Bond as a luxury which, while it is artistic and distinctive, is still within my reach. When my ship comes in, one of the first delights I'll add to my list of necessities will be a choice selection of fine papers. I know no better place from which to make such a selection than from your creations.
>
> Cordially yours,
>
> C. H. BARLOW.
>
> Shaohyingfu, Chekiang, China.

Old Hampshire Bond is one of the luxuries which have become necessities to people who love fine things. This is because really good taste impels the use of stationery fine enough to give satisfaction to the writer of a letter, as well as to its recipient. Old Hampshire Bond is preeminently such a paper.

A generous sample of Old Hampshire Bond will be sent you if you will write us on your business letterhead.

Hampshire Paper Company

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Also Makers of Old Hampshire Stationery for Social Correspondence

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

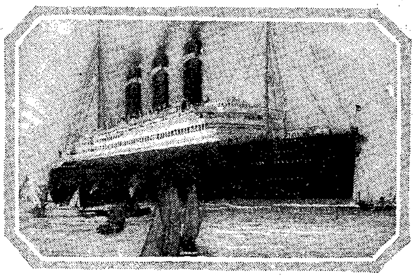
> the seams were always intact. Even the batsman was satisfied, after each examination, that the pitcher was doing nothing artificial.
>
> It is difficult to spot a ball these days and get away with it. That used to be a favorite trick. A pitcher chewed licorice and put a spot the size of a 50-cent piece on the ball. As it came to the plate the revolving ball of two colors was almost impossible to hit.

The emery ball is still the favored of all quick deliveries, reports Mr. Salsinger; but—

> It takes a great deal of practise to use the emery correctly. One major league star had the buckle of his belt carefully roughened, and as he stood in the box apparently trying to distinguish the catcher's signals, he rubbed the ball across this belt buckle and roughened a spot on the cover. He went a long time before he was detected.
>
> Several pitchers had a piece of emery paper attached on the inside of a finger or thumb of the glove. Just before winding up they would rub the ball against this piece.
>
> Another pitcher had an old glove, and most ball-players wear their gloves as long as there is a finger on them. There was a big hole where the third finger joined the glove and this pitcher wore a file ring. While apparently rubbing the ball into the glove, as many pitchers do, he was rubbing it against this file, roughening the cover. He was often accused of using emery on the ball but always flatly denied it, offering to let his accusers examine all parts of his uniform and handing them his glove for inspection. A teammate, released, finally exposed his secret method.
>
> The emery ball can be controlled by one who knows how to use it. It can be made to break to the outside or to the inside, up or down. The break depends on how the emery portion of the ball is held when delivering it. A pitcher must work a long while with an emery ball before he can get the exact nature of its workings and learn how to control it. An emery ball in the hands of a novice would help him little, since he could not make it perform according to the situation.

A curious case is presented to show that the "doctored" ball may be a boomerang to the pitcher that prepared it. It is related that:

> Eddie Cicotte was known to doctor balls, yet players never learned just what he did to get the peculiar and deceptive breaks that his delivery carried.
>
> One day Washington was playing Chicago. Jim Shaw was pitching for Washington and Cicotte for Chicago. In that game Washington was the victor. Shaw showed more stuff than in any previous game in his career. The Washington players finally concluded that Shaw had particular luck against Chicago. Shaw, however, reached a different conclusion. Shaw long suspected that Cicotte was "doping" the ball. He also concluded that his success of that game was due to the fact that whatever Cicotte did to the ball made it particularly suited to Shaw's own style of delivery. So, ever after that, when Chicago and Washington played, Shaw was saved for the game that Cicotte



BELGENLAND

To a palatial, new ship, the Red Star Line adds that finished skill and mastery of service which result only from more than half a century of experience.

The new Belgenland is already famous for her vibrationless speed, spacious and comfortable staterooms, à la carte dining service and her facilities for recreation and amusement.

The *Lapland* (favored by so many experienced travelers) is her chief running mate on a regular schedule of Wednesday sailings from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

Send for our new book, "Belgium, the Country and its People."

The *Belgenland* is under charter to Thomas Cook & Son, January 1924, for Mediterranean Cruise.

RED STAR LINE

No. 1 Broadway, New York, or any authorized steamship agent.

Clark's Round the World and Mediterranean Cruise
Jan 15th and Feb. 2nd, 1924; 122 days $100
up; 65 days $600 up. Shore excursions included
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New Yor

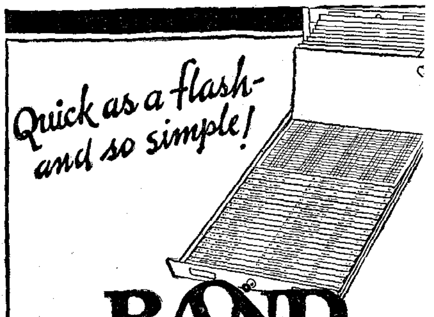
DEFAULTED MORTGAGES Or Foreclosures Or Have Yo Lands that need attention
I can render you service on these matters irrespectiv of where property is located. *Write* MACKEY THOMPSON, Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. *Reference*, Capital National Bank, St. Paul.

GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourse Establish and ope ate a "New Syste Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish ever thing. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or wome Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38. EAST ORANGE, N.

Cuticura Soap
AND OINTMENT
Clear the Skin
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

FASTEN IT WITH AN AJAX EYELET FASTENER

Binds paper, cardboard, leather, cloth
It saves time by punching the hole, feeding the eyelet and clinching it in one operation.
Order from your Stationer
MACHINE APPLIANCE CORP.
353 Jay Street Brooklyn, New York


Quick as a flash- and so simple!

RAND
VISIBLE CARD RECORDS
Rand Co., Inc., 1500 Rand Bldg., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

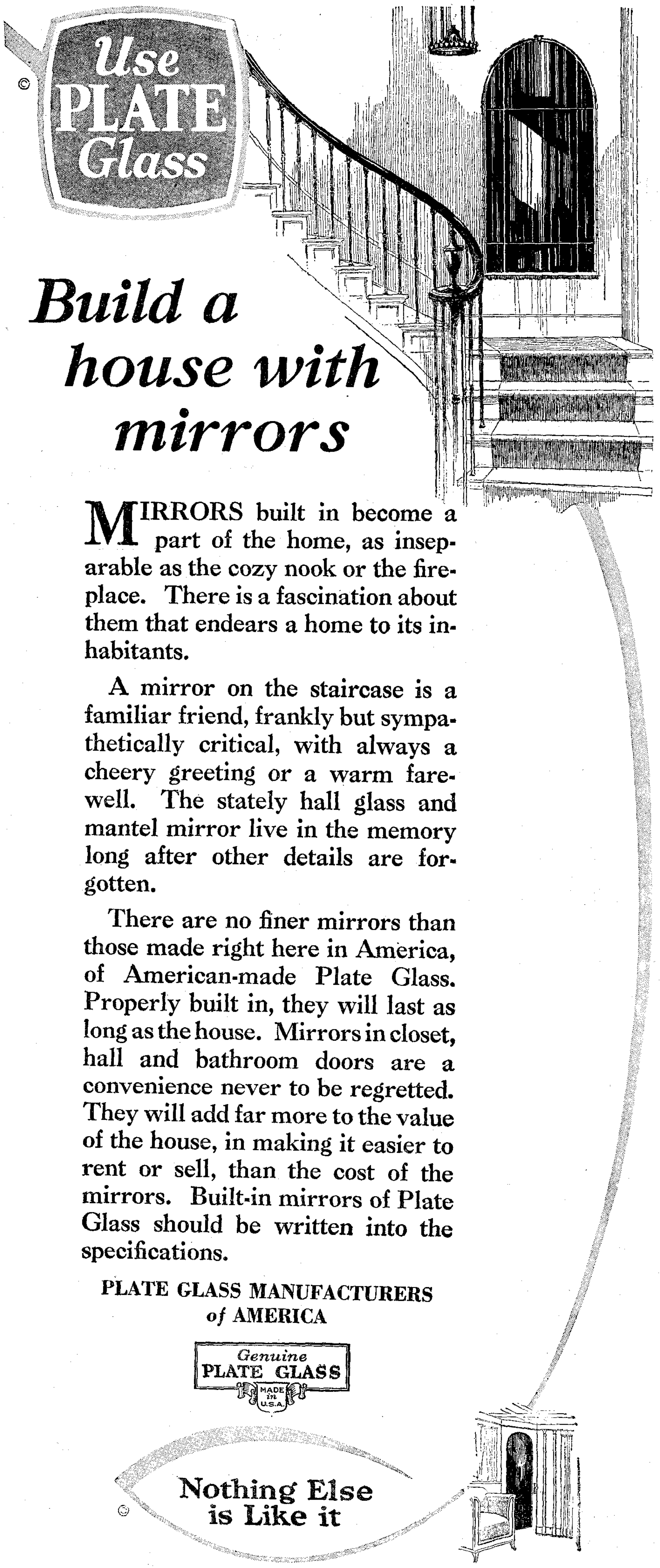
pitched, and Shaw invariably beat Cicotte, simply by using the balls prepared by Cicotte. He could do more with the Cicotte invention than Cicotte himself. And Shaw never found out what Cicotte did. Had he made this discovery Shaw would be down in the books to-day as one of the greatest pitchers of all time.

And so to-day, a great many batters are wondering what certain pitchers are doing to the ball, particularly in a pinch. They would give much to know. But, as a veteran showman once told us, "It's all in what you get away with that seems to count in the end."

WHY MEN FIND JOY IN FISHING

WHAT is there about the process of catching fish, with a hook and line, that so appeals to instincts deep in the masculine breast? There is some mystery about the matter, critics of the art from Isaak Walton on down have assured us. It is a "mystic art," one of the latest delvers in the psychology of angling assures us, and "certain it is that there is something in it that pacifies and soothes the human nerves." Any one who has seen the line of fishermen, sitting motionless along the banks of the Seine in Paris, without a bite, for days, must admit that the sport has an unusual appeal. At sea-beach resorts, at amp locations, on the banks of lakes and ivers, all over the world, there are angling enters. All this is quite aside from commercialized fishing. It is merely the reponse of the deep-seated sporting instinct hat makes men drop a hook into the water wherever it is possible to do so. Ernst Windle, writing in *The Catalina Islander*, ublished in one of the world's most famous enters of angling, questions and comments:

> What is there in the sport of angling that ures? What fills one with the thrill of exectation—that attracts?
>
> Hundreds of men and women mentally nd physically worn down have regained ealth and vigor after spending a few days ut in the open, living simply and fishing. hey have soothed their tired and frazzled erves by following the luring practise of ngling. Thus we note that the great army f anglers is always increasing. Recruits re to be found wherever there is a river, ke or a body of water that "might conain fish."
>
> Since primitive man first acquired a mattering of civilization and made lures r bait to catch his food fishes, psychohysiology and psychoanalysis worked in im quietly, unknown to the man himself, ntil recent years. Many of our deep inkers while waiting for a bite gave birth profound thoughts, which could have nly found opportunity for expression hile the angler was mentally tranquil, ceptive and unanalytical.
>
> Some weeks ago one of the members of e Catalina Light Tackle Club asked the uestion: "What is the psychology of sea gling?"
>
> "Psychology" is a much abused word. ebster defines it: "The systematic or ientific knowledge of the powers and nctions of the human soul, so far as they e known by consciousness." Professor add defined the science as "A description d explanation of states of consciousness such." Professor William James,



Build a house with mirrors

MIRRORS built in become a part of the home, as inseparable as the cozy nook or the fireplace. There is a fascination about them that endears a home to its inhabitants.

A mirror on the staircase is a familiar friend, frankly but sympathetically critical, with always a cheery greeting or a warm farewell. The stately hall glass and mantel mirror live in the memory long after other details are forgotten.

There are no finer mirrors than those made right here in America, of American-made Plate Glass. Properly built in, they will last as long as the house. Mirrors in closet, hall and bathroom doors are a convenience never to be regretted. They will add far more to the value of the house, in making it easier to rent or sell, than the cost of the mirrors. Built-in mirrors of Plate Glass should be written into the specifications.

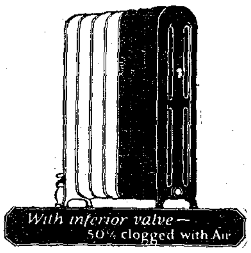
PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS
of AMERICA

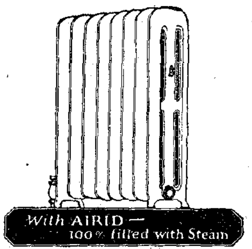
Genuine
PLATE GLASS
MADE IN U.S.A.

Nothing Else
is Like it

Airid makes cold radiators hot

This is an Airid Air Valve


With inferior valve — 50% clogged with Air


With AIRID — 100% filled with Steam

IT WAS DEVELOPED by our engineers after years of experiment, and it will positively:

—prevent hissing; prevent leaking; exhaust the cold air from your radiator and keep every loop of it full of live steam.

If your radiators are hampered by old-fashioned air valves, you are getting about half the warmth you are entitled to, and wasting a large part of your coal.

You can double your comfort for $1.60 a room — the cost of an Airid.

Try Airid on your coldest radiator

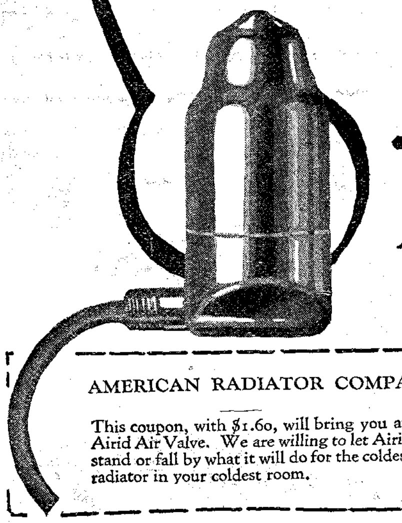
Just try one Airid Air Valve in your coldest room. It is on sale at $1.60 in the stores of Heating Contractors and Plumbers everywhere. It can be attached to any radiator in a moment by anyone — without tools — without adjustment. If your dealer happens to be out, mail us the coupon below.

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for every heating need

1807 Elmwood Ave. Dept. S-37 Buffalo, N.Y.



AIRID Air Valve

Rids the radiator of cold air

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY Dept. S-37 1807 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

This coupon, with $1.60, will bring you an Airid Air Valve. We are willing to let Airid stand or fall by what it will do for the coldest radiator in your coldest room.

Name ____________

Address ____________

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

another eminent scientist, elucidated Pro-
fessor Ladd's definition as follows: "By
'states of consciousness' are meant such
things as sensations, desires, emotions, rea-
sonings, decisions, cognitions, volitions,
and the like. Their 'explanation' must, of
course, include the study of their causes
conditions and immediate consequences
so far as these can be ascertained."

It is beyond a question of doubt, the
writer maintains, that there are elements in
sea angling that have "a psychological turn
which not only influence the physical and
mental activities of the angler, but which
develop sensations and desires that are not
manifested in any other sport." He
specifies:

> There is a sense of satisfaction in landin
> a fish on fishing-tackle—on the lightes
> possible tackle! Tackle that has bee
> standardized by daily use. An angler i
> combating a living thing; a throbbing
> vibrating, swiftly moving captive.
>
> In the environments of sea angling th
> enthusiast learns the art of patience, calm
> ness and human control even when he i
> possest with the desire to become quickl
> victorious over the great whirling sea tige
> that is tugging at the other end of th
> slender line. In a moment, an angler i
> thrilled by emotional excitement and, s
> students tell us, his mental vibrations ar
> often strange psychic occurrences. A
> angler may hold his rod, watch the lin
> enter the blue water, cutting it this wa
> and that, and, as the rod enthusiast gaze
> into the strange water (like crystal gazing
> the mental picture he has is probably tha
> of a record-breaking specimen; or
> prizes, medallions and newspaper publicit
> When fighting, the rodman seldom lets h
> mind wander far off into the subconsciou
> knowing that the instant his line "ge
> slack," the fish has an opportunity
> "throw the hook."
>
> He concentrates on the battle. He fil
> his lungs with pure, fresh air; breath
> methodically and fights!
>
> Is it the concentration of his ment
> faculties that is so beneficial to the s
> angler? Or the deep breathing? Or t
> methodical character of his actions?
> the association of color, blue sky, gree
> gray seas? Or the uncertainty as
> whether the angler will land the fish?
> is it a combination of all of the elements?
>
> Hunters are not in actual contact wi
> their antagonists. From the captive fi
> along the angler's line (water being an e
> cellent conductor of vibration) come sens
> tions—a throb, quiver, indications of
> struggle. As between two wrestlers, t
> animal magnetism passes from the fish
> the man, and perhaps vice versa.
>
> Every muscle and fiber in the fish
> taut. In the angler's heart wells the pen
> up emotions, gathered in the years of ho
> and desire. What of his nerves? What
> his brain imaginings? The angler's brea
> comes fast—not from physical exertion
> first, but from mental stimulus. Hope a
> the dreams of years! All of the myster
> the thrills which cause the eyes of you
> and old age to sparkle and shine, can
> observed in sea angling.
>
> So much for the human side of
> question.
>
> No one has analyzed the mental ope
> tions of a game fish—that is, observed th

closely enough to give to the world a psychological delineation of their intelligence, or lack of it. Most of our game fish specimens have not yet reached the point of being able to distinguish the difference between artificial bait and free swimming food. Many of our educated anglers can not tell the difference between a genuine ten-dollar bill and a counterfeit. So the study is a fifty-fifty proposition.

And it is understood that our light tackle correspondent desired to know the elements entering into the problem from an angler's view-point, and not from that of the captive fish.

Who can describe the activities of the human heart and mind as it reaches out to that far line where the sea touches the sky?

Then, again, an angler may not catch any fish, but on returning home he finds that he has a wonderous appetite for food. Food which builds up his vital forces. What is the psychology of sea angling?

Life Is So Unfair.—"To cheer yourself, just forget about those fellows whose quick success you envy and read the life of that splendid old Frenchman who was called the 'Home of the Insects,' Jean Henri Fabre." —*The Treasure Chest (a prinitng trade journal)*. . . .

This arouses the interest of Paul Moffett, who writes from Canton, Ohio. "Fabre worked ninety-two years to win that name," says Paul, "yet many a simple doughboy was entitled to it after only a few short weeks in France."—*Christopher Morley in the New York Evening Post.*

He Refused to Answer.—Aunt Jinny, a Carolina negress, was a great advocate of the rod as a help in child-rearing. As a result of an unmerciful beating which she gave her youngest and "orneriest," she was brought into court one day by outraged neighbors.

The judge, after giving her a severe lecture, asked if she had anything to say.

"Jest one thing, Jedge," she replied. "I want to ax you a question. Was you ever the parient of a perfectly wuthless cullud child?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Avoiding Difficulties.—The junior partner was interviewing a very pretty girl who had applied for a position. The senior partner came in, and, after inspecting the vision, called the other member of the firm aside and whispered: "I'd hire her."

"I have."

"Can she take dictation?"

"We'll find that out later," said the junior partner. "I didn't want any obstacles to crop up."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Filling Either Way.—MOTORIST—"It's preposterous, old man, I'm an expert driver. What I know about driving would fill a book."

CONSTABLE—"And what you don't know would fill a hospital. Give us your name and address, now."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Busy as Some Bees.—"What sort of a chap is Flubdub?"

"Oh, he's a busy bee."

"I never knew him to work."

"He goes around stinging anybody he can."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TO WOMEN:

Systematic Packer shampoos are helpful aids to one of woman's most alluring charms—fluffy lustrous hair with the look of luxuriance. For many helpful hints about the care of your hair, send for the Free Packer Manual offered elsewhere on this page.

HATS ON!

The odd cause of J. B.'s indifference to well-groomed hair

WE asked thirty-four successful sales managers: "When a man mixes much with other men, is well kept hair of striking importance? Do you yourself appraise the appearance of an applicant's hair?" The ayes had it—by a 32 majority.

Of the lonesome minority of two J. B. said: "Salesmen in our line are not required to and seldom do remove their hats when calling on the retail trade."

So, says a practically unanimous vote, scrupulous care of the hair really pays business dividends. Time dividends, too, for the Packer home method eliminates barber shop waits.

Add Packer shampoos to your favorite indoor sports. Pile up the creamy Packer lather with its fragrance of the pine woods. Just feel your scalp respond to your vigorous massage as you let the tonic pine-tar stimulate the pores. Thoroughly cleansed now, and refreshed, feel how your scalp tingles and glows.

Remember! Your Packer shampoo once a week! Form the pleasant Packer habit—a habit that leaves your scalp free to send a continual flow of nourishment to the hair roots. Remember, too, when hair health comes, hair troubles go!

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO., INC
120 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Canadian Wholesale Distributors:
Lymans, Limited, Montreal
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER:

On receipt of 10c we will send you a generous sample of either Packer's Tar Soap or Packer's Liquid Shampoo together with the Packer Manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." Manual alone sent free. Address The Packer Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. 84-I, 120 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y. (Please do not address sample requests to our Canadian Distributors.)

Now! Every cake in a metal soap box

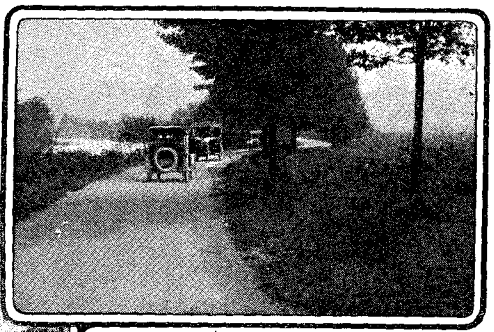
Keep one in your desk or in your office locker

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Shampoo with
PACKER'S
Sold everywhere by drug and department stores

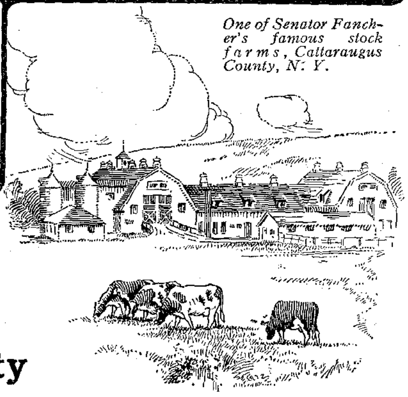
PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP SHAMPOO

Also in convenient liquid form



East River Drive, Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Tarvia construction 1922.

Tarvia road at Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Constructed with Tarvia, 1921.



One of Senator Fancher's famous stock farms, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Roads are Good in Cattaraugus County

Out near the western corner of New York State is Cattaraugus County. Motorists should know it. They should know the wonderful natural scenery of Alleghany Park—the green hillsides on which graze herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle—the picturesque homesteads shaded by old trees—above all the splendid roads of Tarvia which make these attractions easily accessible.

It was in 1919 that Cattaraugus County decided that it was through with bad roads. The people were tired of the missing links in the state system—the abrupt break-off into unimproved roads—roads that were mud holes in spring, dusty and full of ruts in summer. And so, they set to work.

First a careful study of road programs in other counties was made. It was discovered that the best result had been obtained—not by using up funds in a few short stretches of extremely expensive pavement—but by planning and constructing a broad and comprehensive system of moderate-priced low maintenance roads. As a result of this survey Tarvia roads were decided on.

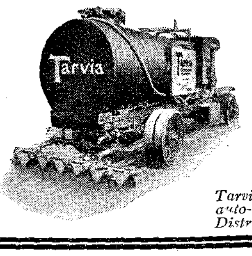
For Tarvia roads are not only firm, smooth, dustless and mudless all the year round—they are far less costly to build and maintain than any other type of modern highway. Because of these economies the use of Tarvia insures the most miles of good roads that can possibly be built and maintained with the funds available.

To-day the people of Cattaraugus are reaping the benefit of their policy. Every farm is in close touch with the schools, markets and social life of the towns. As always, good roads have brought prosperity and better living conditions in their train.

There is a grade of Tarvia for every road surface—new construction, repairs and maintenance. If you would like to see your community do what Cattaraugus has done take the first step by writing to our nearest office. Your letter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers.

Illustrated booklets describing the various grades and uses of Tarvia will be sent free on request.

Tarvia
For Road Construction
Repair and Maintenance



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INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

WHAT WE MUST DO TO BE PROSPEROUS

THE revived hopes that, "after all, an era of at least moderately satisfactory and fairly permanent prosperity is in store for us" have much to justify them, admits the New York *Journal of Commerce*, but it also contends that their realization "is dependent in large measure upon certain conditions which ought at this time to have the consideration of every group in the community." In other words, there are certain things we must do if we are to count on assured prosperity. The New York paper goes on to tell us just what those things are:

> First and foremost, labor must cease its demand for higher wages and content itself with rates of pay at all events not greater than those now in force. Not since the depression of 1920 set in have profits been more than fairly satisfactory, with the exception of a few industries for one reason or another in very special circumstances. Efforts to increase margins by means of higher prices have now been proved more or less out of the question. The experience of the past summer has convinced thoughtful observers quite generally that the public simply will not, in fact can not, buy freely when prices go materially higher than they are at the present moment. Labor is by all odds the largest item of expense in the production and distribution of the finished article offered the ultimate consumer. A further wide-spread upward movement of wages would without much question put an end to our hopes for prosperity in the next few months.
>
> Nor does labor's responsibility end with permitting wages to remain in *statu quo*. The matter of the energy and efficiency with which the workman performs his tasks is fully as important as the wages he demands for his services. During the war and in the period of inflation and speculation that ended in disaster some three years ago wage-earners got into the habit of giving about a half-day's work for far more than a day's pay. The lean years that followed did not suffice entirely to rid the men of this practise. The ease with which work could be obtained during the past winter and even in the months of uncertainty that followed have served to offset in considerable measure the reforms that had been instituted in this particular. If in addition to contenting itself with the wages now being paid labor will take the necessary steps to insure greater productive efficiency, much will be done to make certain that the coming winter will be a period of plentiful employment and fair business.
>
> The politicians likewise must be held in check. A bonus measure such as is now being planned by members of the next Congress, a radical anti-railway law said to be in the process of formulation by La Follette and his followers, or a good many of the other plans being hatched by men like Brookhart or Magnus Johnson, would without doubt be little short of disastrous at any time, but would be particularly unfortunate just at present. If legislative policies of this sort are to be prevented the rank and file of the community must let their voices be heard in Washington in no

certain terms. That is the only language ne vote-seeker understands or respects. The unofficial assurances that have been coming from the White House to the effect that the President intends to lend his support without stint to a conservative program is reassuring, but it ought not to be assumed that the Chief Executive does not need all the support he can get.

Those who are responsible for the management of industry would likewise do well spare no effort to place their operations pon the basis of the greatest possible efficiency. Nothing stimulates invention and improved methods of doing business so much as a condition in which demand for goods is good at prices which permit the ost of production to be met but with rather nt profit. Such a condition now exists d ought to result in real increase in the ficiency with which business operations re conducted. If so, reasonable prosperity should be ours for some months to come, at all events.

HOW A RUHR SETTLEMENT MIGHT HURT BUSINESS

WHILE it is generally taken for granted that a settlement of the Ruhr crisis would be a good thing for usiness in the United States, it is somenes overlooked, observes the economist illiam O. Scroggs, "that the immediate results would not in every case be favorable." That is, he explains in the New York *Evening Post:*

> There are some lines of business in this country which for the time being have been aided by the shutting off of German competition. The withdrawal of the French troops from the Ruhr and the resumption of full production by this important industrial center would affect these industries unfavorably. This statement applies to our chemical and dye industries, our bituminous coal-mines, and possibly to our iron and steel industry. Coal exports during the spring received a great stimulus, when the interruption to production in the uhr caused the countries of Europe to uy more coal from the United States. At the same time this caused Great Britain o sell more coal to Europe and less to South America, with the result that the export of American coal to Latin-American countries was also stimulated.

However, while some industries would thus be affected unfavorably for a short time, the effects of a Ruhr settlement would as a whole necessarily be beneficial in the long run. As Mr. Scroggs continues:

> Great Britain, like the United States, found its trade in some lines greatly stimulated by the Ruhr occupation and the passive resistance on the part of the Germans which followed, but the British have found that the ultimate effects on their trade are proving highly injurious. America has not as yet felt these adverse long-run effects to the same extent as Great Britain, but the very fact that they have appeared in such a degree in that country means eventually that the United States must likewise feel the pinch. Great Britain is our best customer, and the trade depression there, which has been intensified by the impasse in the Franco-German negotiations, has been followed by a reduction of British buying power in our markets. The longer the deadlock remains the more must these ultimate effects appear in our trade.

When business is too good to be profitable

A SITUATION is frequently created in business when *more* volume makes *less* profit.

Firms operating on a close margin must have precise accounting facilities which provide prompt results. Modern credit conditions demand rapid money turnover. Interest charges gnaw at the vitals of income. The wise management sees that outstanding balances are promptly reduced by keeping accounting under absolute current control.

Where collections are slow, greater volume may very readily become a liability instead of an asset. Elliott-Fisher doesn't let a peak-load condition arise in the accounting department. Get your statements out on time—the Collection Department will attend to the remittances.

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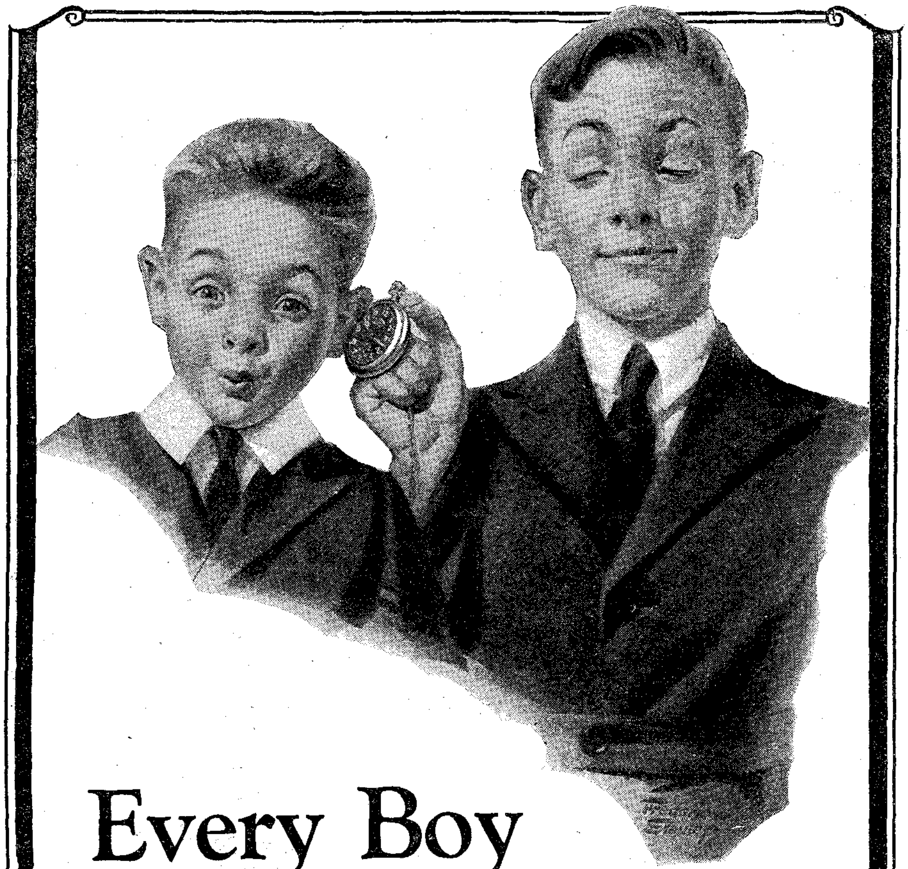

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Has an Ingersoll
Coming to Him

CARRIED by tens of millions of men and boys, respected the world over for time-keeping dependability and sturdy construction, honored as a great American institution—Ingersoll Watches are *the* watches for boys.

School, work, play—none of these is complete to a boy unless he has his Ingersoll.

Maurice Francis Egan, famous author says, "I hope the time will come when every boy and girl in our country will have some friend wise enough to give him or her an Ingersoll Radiolite."

Ingersoll
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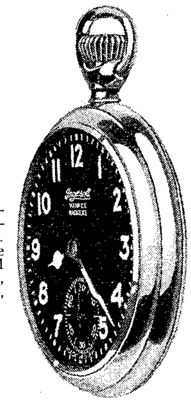
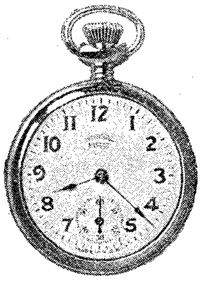
New Improved Yankee—$2.00

More men and boys use the Ingersoll Yankee than any other watch. Sturdy, reliable, good-looking, it carries a sound guarantee.



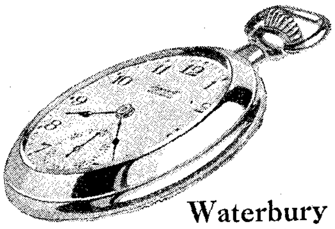
Yankee Radiolite $3.00

This is the New Yankee, equipped for telling time in the dark. Convenient under the pillow at night; and for nursing mothers, sportsmen, motorists, etc.



Midget—$3.50

For women, girls and small boys. Guaranteed movement; solid nickel case. (With Radiolite dial $4.25.)



Waterbury $5.00

"The best watch $5.00 will buy." A *jeweled*, 12-size watch that combines stamina with style. (With a Radiolite dial $6.00.)

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 5.—A new island thirty mil long and fifteen miles wide is report to have sprung up in the bay off Yo hama, as a result of the recent Japa earthquake. Many battle-ships sunk, according to reports now con in.

September 6.—Three American destroye arrive at Yokohama and take 300 Americans aboard.

September 7.—The Council of Amb dors forwards proposed terms of ment for the Greco-Italian contı to Italy, and they are reported acceptable to the Italian Governm Full memorial services for the murdere Italian Commission, a deposit of 50,000,000 lire by Greece in a Swiss bank as a guaranty of indemnity, a salute to the Italian fleet by the Greek fleet, and the selection of a commission of inquiry into the assassination ar recommended.

Fifteen thousand Koreans are interne the environs of Tokyo, on the orders General Fukuda, because of an alleg plot to assassinate all members of royal family. The first reports o casualties from the earthquake ar now to have been exaggerated.

September 8.—Germany and France a reported to have opened negotiations for a settlement of the Ruhr conflict.

September 9.—Greece announces that it will accept the decision of the Council of Ambassadors regarding Italy's demands in connection with the killing the Italian members of the Grec Albanian boundary commission.

The Japanese Government appropriates 530,000,000 yen (approximately $265,000,000) for relief work.

September 10.—Fifty persons are report killed or injured in an earthquake ı Calcutta.

The Irish Free State is unanimously mitted to the League of Nations.

September 11.—The Tokyo police authorities estimate the number of dead in that city at 100,000, and the fatalities a Yokohama at 150,000, according tc radiogram from Tokyo. Rehabilit tion is in progress.

Six persons are killed and ten are wound when the police of Dresden, Germany fire on unemployed demonstrators.

A semi-official communiqué issued in Berlin says that the German Government is carrying on personal conversations with all the Powers relative to the Ruhr situation.

Premier Mussolini of Italy is reported tc be preparing to annex Fiume about September 15.

The Greek Government has arrested eight persons suspected of the murder of the Greco-Albanian Commission, according to a dispatch from Rome.

DOMESTIC

September 5.—The steamship *Yokohama Maru* sails from Seattle with the first cargo of food and medical supplies fo the relief of the Japanese earthquak victims. The whole country joins in a campaign to raise $5,000,000, the amount appealed for by the America Red Cross for relief work in Japan.

ber 6.—President Coolidge receives cablegram of gratitude for American ympathy from Emperor Yoshihito of Japan.

lord M. Saltzgaber, of Van Wort, hio, is elected commander-in-chief of he National Grand Army of the Republic, in convention at Milwaukee.

anthracite mine operators agree to proposals suggested by Governor chot for settlement of the anthracite al strike. The proposals provide for flat wage increase of 10 per cent., the ight-hour day and the union's demand for a study of wage scales with a view to equalizing them by negotiations, and interpret collective bargaining.

ber 7.—Representatives of the an- ite miners' union advise Governor hot that they will accept his modi- proposals for settlement of the strike.

ptember 8.—Two agreements between the United States and Mexico, providing machinery for settlement of impending claims between the two countries and their nationals, are gned at the State Department.

rmal agreement between the United States and Canada to confer at Ottawa n the near future on the liquor smuggling problem is announced by the te Department.

ber 9.—While steaming through nse fog, seven United States destroyers are wrecked on the California coast off Arguello Light, seventy-five miles north of Santa Barbara. Twenty-two sailors are reported missing. In the wake of the same fog the Pacific mail liner *Cuba* is wrecked off the south end of San Miguel Island, passengers and crew being saved by the destroyer *Reno*.

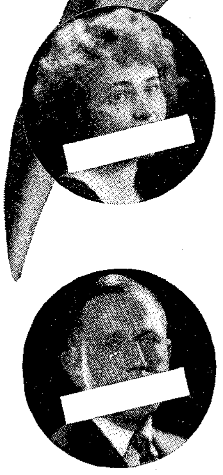
he United Mine Workers of America make public charges that "Red forces, under the direct supervision of Moscow, are attempting to seize control of the organized labor movement of America and use it as the base from which to carry on the Communist effort for the overthrow of the American Government."

tember 10.—Ku Klux Klan officials in Oklahoma order their followers to obey Governor J. C. Walton's edict against masked assemblages and parades.

Curative Measures.—In an English ool the children had been examined, nd their eyes tested, according to the ducation authority's latest decree. Those ho were suffering from defects had notes iven them to take home. Among the ote-bearers was one of the name of Willie ones, and the note he bore was as follows: "Dear Sir—I wish to inform you that our son William shows signs of astigmaism, which ought to be attended to at nce.—Yours faithfully, J. W., Headnaster." In the afternoon Willie brought his reply: "Dear Sir—I don't know just vhat it is that Willie's been doing, but I valloped him well this dinner-time, and ou can have another go at him if he isn't ny better.—Yours truly, William Jones, en."—*Argonaut.*

Tenacious, As It Were.—The top of the ar was torn to pieces and the windshield vas broken, but they are still alive.—*rom a report of an automobile accident n The Denison (Iowa) Review.*

The Odds Are 4 to 1 Against You



There's a way to check Pyorrhea

Don't gamble with your teeth and health. You have far too much at stake. More, the odds are too heavy against you.

Teeth-destroying Pyorrhea strikes four persons out of every five that pass the age of forty. And thousands younger, too. The chances are 4 to 1 it will strike you unless you are vigilantly on guard.

Heed Nature's warning when she gives it. Bleeding gums are the danger signal. Act at once. Don't wait. For Pyorrhea works fast. The tender gums recede. The teeth loosen, drop out or are lost through extraction.

Go immediately to your dentist for teeth and mouth inspection. Brush your teeth, twice daily, with Forhan's For the Gums. This healing, time-tested dentifrice, when used in time and used consistently, will prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress.

Forhan's For the Gums is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. It will keep your teeth clean and white, your gums firm and healthy. It is pleasant to the taste. Buy a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
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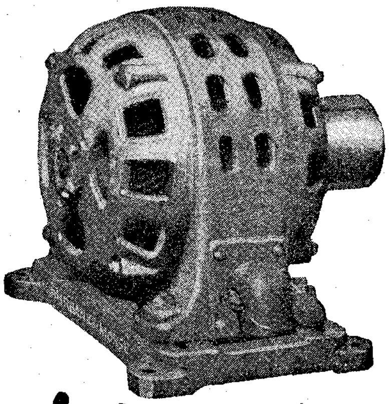
FAIRBANKS-MORSE



ball bearing motors

Motor failures, due to bearing trouble, practically eliminated. The bearings last as long as the motor. Positively dust-proof. Need lubrication but once a year. Reduce power bills, cut production costs

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
CHICAGO · Pioneer Manufacturers of
ball bearing motors

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Some Drivers.—"Are you a good driver?"
"Motor, golf, charity, pile, or slave?"—*Record.*

Seaside Joys.—"Did you have a good time at your summer cottage this season?"

"No, but dozens of our friends did."—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the Mountains.—GUIDE—"Stick to it! Upwards and upwards, climb on!"

TIRED GERMAN TOURIST—"What do you take me for? An American dollar?" —*Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).*

Where the Goats Come From, Too—

SAW A NEW TURKEY
BORN AT ANGORA.

—*Headline in The New York Times.*

This Looks Serious.—JUDGE—"What's this man charged with, officer?"

COP—"Careless walkin', yer honor. He bumped into a truck and bent both fenders and the radiator."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Symptoms.—HUSBAND (after first round of the holiday)—"Absolutely putrid course. Wish we'd never come to this rotten hole."

WIFE—"How many did you lose by, dear?"—*London Opinion.*

It Worked.—WILLIS—"You know that excuse you told me to spring on the boss when I was late this morning?"

GILLIS—"Yes. I said it was a sure-fire excuse. Wasn't it?"

WILLIS—"It was. He sure fired me." —*Life.*

The Smile that Reveals the Sole.—A rather tall, slender girl, with golden hair, a fair skin, deep blue eyes, a rather large, shapely mouth which, when she smiles, discloses perfect teeth and perfect feet.—*From a description of a "movie" heroine in The Pomona (Cal.) Progress.*

Curbing Their Eloquence.—FIRST ATTORNEY—"Your Honor, unfortunately, I am opposed by an unmitigated scoundrel."

SECOND ATTORNEY—"My learned friend is such a notorious liar—"

JUDGE (sharply)—"The counsel will kindly confine their remarks to such matters as are in dispute."—*Virginia Reel.*

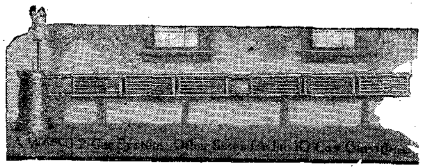
Add "Imaginary Conversations."—It was a quarter after seven in the morning.

"Will you young gentlemen be kind enough to come down from your hammocks, please?" said the junior O. O. D. gently. "I'm afraid you'll miss your breakfast if you delay. There now, like good boys, do come down."—*Newport Recruit.*

Damaged, but Reparable.—Joe Hass tells about a tin roof of a Kansas store that was torn off and rolled into a compact bundle by a cyclone. Having a sense of humor, the owner wrapt a few strands of baling wire around the ruin and shipped it to Henry Ford. In due time came a communication saying:

"It will cost you $48.50 to have your car repaired. For heaven's sake, tell us what hit you!"—*The Crescent.*

THE WASCO GARAGE HEATE
REGULATES ITSELF ALL WINTE



A little coal once a day—No drafts to regulate—Works without attention

BECAUSE of the patented automatic regul tion, no matter how cold the night may b your garage is always warm in the morning—your car warm, dry, ready to start.

This uniform heat regulation saves 20% coal an gives a steady supply of safe, hot-water he that prevents costly freeze-ups and repair bill

DRIVE IN AND OUT OF WARM GARAGE ALL WINTE

Any handy man can set up a WASCO Syster It is shipped all-built with pipes cut to fi Not connected to city water—one filling water lasts a season.

Write today for Catalog and Price List

W. A. SCHLEIT MFG. COMPANY, INC.
342 Eastwood Station Syracuse, N.
Some good territory open to live distributors

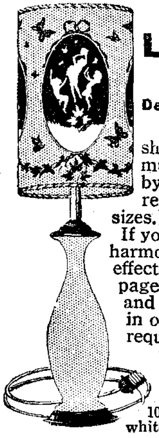
Prepare now and drive in comfort all winter

WASCO GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM READY-TO-SET-UP

Also used for heatin Offices Stores a Cottages

"Say, Daddy, why don't you get hooks on your shoes like I have?"

Ask for shoes with shoe hooks—insist on having what you want!



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Everything in white china — saving fr 10 to 40 per cent. We are America's larg white china importers and sell direct to use

Send for *free* catalog, 54D showing Lamps, Shad and China. Contains over 2000 illustrations.

THAYER & CHANDLER, 913 W. Van Buren St., Chica

Durable, Anyway.—FOR SALE—200 year-old White Leghorn hens, 75c each. LaSalle 63R6.—*Greeley (Colo.) Tribune.*

Help!—LOST—A lady's pocketbook in a car driven by an unknown man containing $10 and two passengers. Return to——. Reward.—*Classified ad in The Nashville Banner.*

The Real Question.—WIFE (as they depart from the summer hotel)—"Have we left anything, dear?"

HUSBAND—"You mean 'Have we anything left?' "—*London Opinion.*

Bill Still to Come.—"I saw you taking home a nice-looking lobster last night. How much did it cost you?"

"I don't know yet. The doctor is up at the house now."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Delays Are Dangerous.—GUEST—"I wish I had come here a week ago."

HOTEL PROPRIETRESS—"Ah! You are lattering to my establishment."

GUEST—"What I mean is that I should have preferred to eat this fish then instead of now."—*London Opinion.*

To Be Used with Discretion.—"How about this new drug that compels people to tell the absolute truth?" asked the aboratory expert.

"We'll turn out a supply," replied the manufacturer. "But be careful not to et the man who writes our patent medicine ads get hold of it."—*Washington Star.*

In the Interest of Accuracy.—"You have heard what the last witness said," persisted counsel, "and yet your evidence s to the contrary. Am I to infer that you wish to throw doubt on her veracity?"

The polite young man waved a deprecatng hand.

"Not at all," he replied. "I merely wish o make it clear what a liar I am if she's peaking the truth."—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

A "Spirit" Attack?—

WILLIAM J. BRYAN WILL LEAD
ATTACK ON REPEAL

Remains were discovered off Cold Spring—
had been dead several months—efforts
being made to identify him as
former compensation official—
was well known in Hudson.

—*Headlines in the Hudson Republican.*

Her Remarkable Voice.—Paderewski, prince of pianists, tells an amusing story of a lady who fancied herself as a vocalist. One day while playing the accompaniment o one of her songs, she came to the conlusion that the piano did not sound right omehow, and telephoned for a tuner. The man came, and found the instrument in perfect order. However, he pottered bout for a while, pocketed his fee, and eparted. A few days later his employer eceived another telephone message from he lady. Her piano, she complained, had not been properly tuned. It was no better han before, and she was very disappointed. After receiving a reprimand from his employer, the hapless tuner made another rip and again tested every note, only to nd, as previously, no fault with the instrument. This time he told the lady so. "Yes," she said, "it does sound all right, doesn't it, when you play on it; but as soon as I begin to sing it gets all out of tune."

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Do you "Repeat" on your tires?

Do you buy the same make of tire again? Most SILVERTOWN users do; and that's the test of a tire. SILVERTOWN performance, of course, does it. Back of the performance is the sound manufacturing principle of maintained quality. Skill, effort, and care are centered in SILVERTOWN. It comes out in performance and repeats.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1870

In Canada—The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Ltd.
Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg

Goodrich
SILVERTOWN CORD

SOLD BY GOODRICH DEALERS THE WORLD OVER

Making it easy to have clean hands

You can afford to always keep a generous supply of ScotTissue Towels ready for instant use—in the home, office, factory, automobile and garage. Towels that are spotless. Towels that are for your use only. Never used before—never to be used again.

The longer you use ScotTissue Towels the better you'll understand, why millions of them are being used and why they are changing the towel habits of people everywhere. People, like yourself, who at first were reluctant to change but who have through actual use, come to appreciate the softness, whiteness, and instant drying-power of Thirsty Fibres, found only in ScotTissue Towels.

150 in a dust-proof carton for 40c (in Canada and parts of the Rocky Mountain zone 50c)—or at a much lower price by the case of 3750 towels (25 cartons).

Price per case is $6.15 F. O. B. Factory, Chester, Pa., weight 60 lbs. per case. Price even less for 5, 10 and 25 case shipments.

If your jobber or dealer cannot supply you, send us your order and we will see that you are supplied promptly. If you need fixtures, we have them moderately priced to meet all requirements.

Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.
New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

ScotTissue Towels

Thirsty Fibre Really DRIES

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to EGYPT by CUNARD

The new S. S. "TUSCANIA" of the CUNARD and ANCHOR LINES sails from New York February 16th, arriving in Egypt at the height of the season and offering a travel opportunity rare, fascinating, and full of appeal:

A SUPERB panorama en route; ports of call include Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monte Carlo, Naples, Athens, Haifa, Alexandria—returning via Naples and Monaco.

A NEW steamer, unsurpassed in construction, equipped with every modern feature for passenger comfort; an oil-burner—eliminating coaling at the various ports. The traditional world-renowned Cunard service and cuisine. Optional shore excursions, well-planned and interesting.

Choice of One-way or Round-trip Bookings—the complete Round-trip—returning via England—constitutes a consummate

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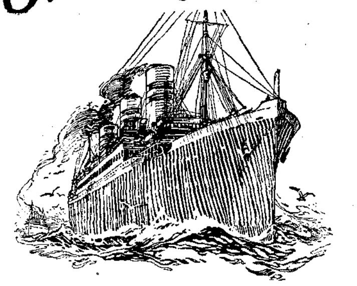

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. B.," Newark, N. J.—No one knows who printed the first book. The art of stamp cutting was practised in China, B. C. 1084, and in B. C. 593 block printing was invented. Books becamc so common in the country that in B. C. 211 Ching Wang ordered their destruction, and in B. C. 206 Kaou Te ordered them to be burned. Four years later (B. C. 202) the art of printing was encouraged, and in B. C. 180 the Emperor Wer Te encouraged the study of literature.

The Europeans were a little slow in following the example set by the Asiatics, but they resortec to it just as soon as they found out that there was danger in enlightenment.

In "Ireland and the Making of Britain" Benedict Fitzpatrick quotes Hyde's "Literary Histor of Ireland" (page 263) as follows: "The book of saga, poetry, and annals, that have come dowı to our day, though so vastly more numerous thaı anything the rest of Western Europe has to show are yet an almost unappreciative fragment of th literature that at one time existed in Ireland.' This author himself says of Irish literatur dating from the 6th or 7th century, "The Iris libraries abroad, St. Gall, Rebais, Bubbio, an others, almost all founded in the 7th century proved the great treasure house of the Roma classics."

The Catholic Encyclopedia (volume 9, pag 230) says: "The Library of Fulda, Germany under the great scholar Rabanus Maurus (784 856), was the best equipped in Christendom, an a contemporary speaks of the books he saw ther as almost countless."

In an article on the "Confiscation of Hebre Books," to be found in the Jewish Encyclopedi (volume 4, pages 221–222), Dr. William Poppe of the University of California, states that Solc mon ben Abraham of Montpellier, the head of th Orthodox Jewish Party in France in 1232, er listed the help of certain inquisitors to coerc his opponents, the supporters of Moses be Maimon.

"In Provence his request met with an eage response, and in Montpellier a house-to-hous search was made for Maimonidean writing All such as could be found were brought togethe and in December, 1233, the first public offici burning of Hebrew books took place. A litt more than a month after this a public burning Talmudic and other kindred works was held i Paris, at which *12,000 volumes were destroye* Three years later a general confiscation took plac and 14 wagon-loads of books were brought int Paris. Later six more were added and all t books were publicly burned on June 17, 1244. The same thing occurred again in 1299 and 130 Under King Louis X, Bernard Gui with offici aid confiscated and burned the books of the Jev of Toulouse in 1319. Popper states that befo this last burning the books were carried throug the streets of the city while royal officers pr claimed publicly the cause of their condemnatio

Dr. N. Porges of Leipzig, in an article on t "Censorship of Hebrew Books" in the san work (volume 3, page 647), states that on Augu 19, 1263, King Jacob of Aragon ordered all Jev within his domains to delete certain passag found in their books under pain of their destru tion and a heavy fine. In 1426 the Jews of Savc expunged from their books certain passages which objection had been taken, and Porg adds that the books of the 15th century sho "many omissions in the text, gaps not filled i which are *due to expurgations in manuscrip before printing.*"

From 1716 to 1733 Johann Christoph W occupied himself with researches in Jewish liter ture based upon the Oppenheimer collection whi consisted of a large number of Hebrew man scripts and books brought by Prince Eugene Savoy from Turkey in 1716, which became t nucleus of the library now comprised in the Bo leian Library at Oxford. Wolf's work formed t basis of Steinschneider's "Catalogue of Hebre Books" in the Bodleian Library, which took t